The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,995.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
[illegible] year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Language, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th July, at noon.

	July.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Madras	1
„ Carwar	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Narrakel	22	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Adepey	23	„ Gopaulpore	5
„ Tellicherin	24	„ Pointde Galle	6
„ Colombo	25	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
„ Galle	26		
„ Negapatam	29		
„ Pondicherry	30		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, and Tellicherry, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH	11
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Fao	13
„ Guadur	27	„ Bushire	15
„ Muscat	29	„ Linga	17
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	18
	Aug.		
„ Linga	2	„ Muscat	20
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	22
„ Fao	6	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Overland weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottiss, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£16	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	40	26	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	12	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)...	52	36	14-10	

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,
INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

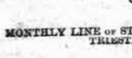
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers including food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£24	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Azoff, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with those of the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which as their Contract states, will pay special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the travellers to England has an exclusive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES.—FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and *via* Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish, and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, *via* Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and for warded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would call on purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J. A.—in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 331, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 11th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN (2,257 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain G. J. Bardy, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class	Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„	„ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (1,971 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 12	0 6	0 8	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings
5 ditto Grey T Cloth
10 Cases White Ground Prints
5 ditto Yellow Prints
4 ditto Mogul Prints
5 Bales T Red Twist

Bombay, 10th July 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH THREE DWELLING-HOUSES SITUATED AT PARELL.

If not previously disposed of by private contract.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, that very eligible property situate on the Parell Road, known as Mr. Walker's Bungalows. The property consists of ground in area about 10,000 square yards, or thereabouts, bounded as follows:—on the west by a drain, on the east partly by the Parell Road, and partly by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, on the north by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and on the south partly by the property of John Joseph Pereira, and part by the property of Frances Sadjee, and one of the houses are three substantially built bungalows, the one abutting the Parell Road, being called Apna Cottage, which are seldom unoccupied. In former years the rentals aggregated about Rs. 10,000 per annum, but owing to the peculiarities of the times they are now down to something like Rs. 4,00 per annum. This may be taken as a fair minimum, and for these bungalows, and besides the portion within the compound limits, there is ample space for other buildings, or garden purposes. The houses are of the stylish cottage design and internally are in many respects fitted up as such. The Chinchpoogly Railway Station is within 150 yards of the houses.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th July 1871.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Mr. Sullivan's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

AND

24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

AND

EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DOUBLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
TANDUM HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
SINGLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO;
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY;
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemeurons, Horse Clippers, Brass and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs.	Rs.
ANEROID	18 0	20 0
Do. with Thermometer	22 8	25 0
ANEROID, for the pocket, with enamelled dial..	36 0	40 0
Do. do. with engraved metal dial, and Thermometer	45 0	50 0
ANEROID, compensated, and with revolving altitude scale	54 0	60 0
ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer	58 0	65 0
STANDARD, on the Kew principle	108 0	120 0

THERMOMETERS.

KEW OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological Office and Admiralty pattern, with verification from the Kew Observatory	10 8	12 0
MAXIMUM, Self-Registering, with raised metal scale, mounted on oak for garden purposes (an excellent instrument for ordinary use) ...	8 0	9 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named ..	4 8	5 0
MAXIMUM, self-registering, with enamelled Tube and polished boxwood scales... ...	9 8	10 8
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	5 12	6 8
MAXIMUM, Professor PHILLIP'S STANDARD SELF-REGISTERING, Engine divided on the stem, and mounted, with indelible porcelain scale, on oak	18 8	21 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named.	18 8	21 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant ...	35 0	40 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the "Alpine Club" pair, in case complete	22 8	25 0
POCKET, in revolving case, 4 inch	9 8	10 8
Do. 6 inch	10 8	12 0
"TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" Maximum and Minimum, on brass pedestals complete, each...	22 8	25 0
FORTY PATTERNS OF THERMOMETERS, each from	1 12 to	63 0

RAIN GAUGES.

THE INTER-TROPICAL, expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy down-falls of India...	18 0	20 0
CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING	90 0	100 0

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schoubein's, with Ozone cage	18 0	20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

IMPORTERS OF

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MCCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are hereby advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE,
32, Cornhill, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS, by the celebrated Makers, Schiedmayer, of Stuttgart, made expressly for the CLIMATE of INDIA.

HARMONIUMS, by C. Rothmers.

HAND ORGANS, playing 6 and 4 Tunes each.

FANCY COIR, Carriage and Door Rugs.

READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass.

COOKING STOVES—The "VICTORESS" and MISTRESS" KITCHEN RANGES, for large and small families.

ENAMELLED IRON and TIN WARE.

CROCKERY WARE—Dinner Service, complete, for 12 persons. Prices moderate to close consignments.

TOILET SETS, complete, in great variety.

NOTICE TO REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES.

BEER, STOUT, WINES, &c.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

A FRESH BATCH TO HAND OF
DAWSON'S MUSTER
NOBLE'S ditto
MADURA ditto No. 2,
made of the best selected Tobacco.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1,113 of 1865.

DAMODHUR RAGOBA, WITTOBA RAGOBA, and BALCRISTNA RAGOBA ..... } Plaintiffs.

Vs.

MOROBA RAGOBA, MANOCKJEE SORABJEE BHUGUT, and BAPOO JUGUNNATH DHUNDAREY ..... } Defendants.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit, and which Decree bears date the Seventeenth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, NOTICE is hereby given, that any PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the ESTATE of DAMOODJEE CHIMAJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, who died about one hundred years ago, are hereby required to bring in particulars in writing, in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, for in default thereof they will be peremptorily EXCLUDED from the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this day of July 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

RE PETER STURROCK, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that a 1 PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having CLAIMS upon, or against, the ESTATE of PETER STURROCK, formerly an Engineer, in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Service, but late of No. 3, Queen's Crescent, Waverly Park, Newington, Edinburgh, deceased, who died at Mussuree, in the Presidency of Bombay, on the 1st day of September 1869, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose personal ESTATE and EFFECTS (with mutual Trust Disposition or Inventory annexed, being the last Will and Testament of said deceased, were on the 5th day of July 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ROBERT McLEAN, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Merchants, and the Constituted Attorney of JANE COWAN, or STURROCK, JAMES MAITLAND, both Sisters of the said PETER STURROCK, Executrix of the Trustees and Executors named in the said mutual Trust Disposition or Deed of Settlement of the said PETER STURROCK, deceased), are required, on or before the 9th day of August 1871, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said Deceased to the said Trustees and Executors as aforesaid, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate or having property of the Deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 8th day of July 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Proctors.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

CAUTION.—To Ship Chandlers, Oil, Paint, Color and Varnish Dealers, Painters, Coach Builders, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINT, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly sold and exposed for sale in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged IMITATIONS of the Celebrated Brand and Trade mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., of HULL & LONDON, in England, as that firm's EIGHT PA. TENTED ALKALI REFINED OILS, and other worthless Goods, and so imposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation. NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in, selling, or exposing for sale, or pawning or buying such goods, will be prosecuted for manufacturing or making imitations of their trade mark, labels, or capsules make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith with prosecuted accordingly.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co, London.

Bombay, 10th June 1871.

RS. 200 REWARD.—To PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, and DYE-STAMPERS.—Whereas certain person or persons have been and are now engaged in the manufacture of the Labels, Trade Mark (a Cross in a Garter with three Crowns on the lower, and a Dagger on the upper quarter) and Brass Stamps with the name of LINDLEY, PENCE and Co., Hull and London, WE hereby OFFER the above REWARD to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of such Offenders.

Address by letter to Mr. H. D. FISHER, care of Oriental Bank.

Bombay, 26th June 1871.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, the Property of the E Brigade R. H. A., a Brookside PRINTING PRESS, with FURNITURE, TYPE, &c., &c., complete.

An EIGHT-DAY CLOCK with double face.

An IRON MONEY CHEST.

For particulars apply to the ADJUTANT, Mhow.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Single pieces or complete sets of
FORKS AND SPOONS
Of best quality; detailed lists on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL

has been recognised by the Medical Profession as a convenient preparation of Chloral, being of definite strength, and by the complete disguise of its odour and acridity palatable and inoffensive to the most delicate stomachs.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

BOMBAY (Post and Byculla) AND POONA.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their FIFTH CONSIGNMENT of these most excellent FILTERS. A large number are now in use in all parts of the Presidency, and the Testimonials as to their perfect efficiency are numerous. It is the only Filter that will constantly purify without diminished power. After ten years constant use they are found to be just as potent as when first issued from the Manufactory. It deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic character is remedied, or at least modified as spring water.

No. 1, Rs. 24, will purify in 24 hours 10 to 15 gallons; No. 2, Rs. 28, 17 to 22 gallons No. 3, Rs. 38, 25 to 30 gallons.

No. 1, covered with basket work intended for Travellers, Rs. 22.

"Beyond question the greatest sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowall.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—As Magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it could produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, June ...	2 4
The Moonstone, by Wilkie Collins	3 12
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THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. E. L. SOUTHERN & Co. have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the SALE of

Professor GAMGEE'S CHLORALUM,

and are now prepared to SUPPLY it either in POWDER or LIQUID.

CHLORALUM,

A Safe, Odourless, Non-poisonous Disinfectant.
The Saline Antiseptic—Harmless as Common Salt.

CHLORALUM is an active preservative of organic substances. It can be used for cleansing and purifying all agents to which decomposing matters may adhere.

CHLORALUM has been found to remove bad smells which are not readily attacked by other deodorisers. A newly painted room or house is rendered habitable by the suspension of cloths dipped in Chloralum or the exposure of basins containing the liquid. Moreover Chloralum removes the strong odour of onions, garlic, and other agents, which sometimes affect the sweetness of cupboards, meat safes, larders, and other places in dwellings.

CHLORALUM, if placed, either fluid or in powder, in an open dish in a room (and from its odourless character it may be used in any drawing-room) will, from the readiness with which it attracts moisture and floating particles in atmospheric currents, ensure a more complete purification than the volatile disinfectants which charge the air in such a way as to create discomfort.

CHLORALUM deodorises sewage so readily that one gallon is sufficient to be added to 150 gallons of the latter, so that it may be poured over the land without giving off foul emanations. Chloralum being beneficial to vegetation, like common salt, can be used to fix the ammonia in Peruvian guano, and to add to the fertilising powers of many manures.

CHLORALUM IN SMALL-POX—The Chloralum Company have received the sanction and joined important communication:—

Small-Pox Hospital, New Street, E.C., February 20th, 1871.

The Chloralum Company—Gentlemen,—The Patients in my Hospital feel much comfort from the use of the Chloralum as a wash. It seems to lessen the itching, and cools them nicely. We employ it in securing the wards, and find it, from its freedom from odour, preferable to Carbolic Acid and quite as efficacious.—Yours obediently,

(Signed) F. GORDON BROWN, Medical Officer.

CHLORALUM can be relied on by farmers in the treatment of foot-and-mouth disease, and in carrying on disinfection in their homes, stables, cowsheds, pigsties, and poultry-houses.

CHLORALUM for dog kennels can be used with great advantage and economy in keeping meat fresh for any length of time, in purifying the benches and yards, and completely removing the foul and sickening odour of dirty or ill-drained kennels.

From the "Lancet," August 27, 1870.

A valuable antiseptic.....At no distant day we may expect it to displace the antiseptics at present in vogue.

The "British Medical Journal" of October 15, 1870, says—

Many bad smells which carbolic acid might indeed overpower in virtue of its own strong odour, but which it cannot destroy, are at once removable by chloride of aluminium. In this respect Chloralum has some advantages over even permanganate solution.

From the "Times," September 22, 1870—Report of Mr. Cooper's Paper on the Purification of Public Thoroughfares.

It seems to meet all the requirements of the antiseptic of the future.....It is non-poisonous, and free from any odour.....It is not to be surpassed as a precipitant and deodoriser of sewage.

CHLORALUM is a new agent in therapeutics, which is already recognized as the basis of many essential preparations in the treatment of disease. There are few superficial injuries, inflammations, or discharges, in which its judicious employment is not attended with great advantage, and it is of equal value in many internal disorders.

CHLORALUM in Hospitals has been used at the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, to destroy the fœtor in cases of open cancer. At Middlesex Hospital, in inspiration. In fever wards, elsewhere as the most pleasant and most active disinfectant. It disinfects the clothes of fever patients.

CHLORALUM is an astringent antiseptic applied to foul ulcers by London Surgeons, as a gargle in scarlet fever, diphtheria, and common sore throats, and has been found invaluable in inflammation of the eyes, &c.

The British Medical Journal says—

"The following note from Mr. Squire, of Orchard Street, relates to the use of the Chloride of Aluminium, or Chloralum, as an antiseptic employed for medical purposes, to which we last week referred:—

"'In reply to your inquiry as to my experience of the Chloride of Aluminium, I beg to state that I found it of the highest utility.'

"As a substitute for Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid, used somewhat more dilute than the form supplied, it was a most convenient means of disinfecting secretions in the utensils of the sick room and, moreover, without the danger and disadvantage of being a danger.us poison.

"'I have used Chloralum in the proportion of one part to twenty or thirty of water, as an astringent lotion; in a still stronger form as a direct application to the throat in some cases of diphtheria; finally diluted ten grains to the ounce as a gargle; still more diluted three to five grains to the ounce as an internal remedy; and lastly, of the same strength as the gargle, in the form of a spray, in the third stage of hooping cough.'"

CHLORALUM POWDER

Is a most elegant and powerful preparation, and a solution of [illegible] has been placed at the disposal of the public and the medical profession. The objects aimed at in the manufacture of Chloralum Powder have been—an uniform high strength and cheapness.

Chloralum Powder has the general properties well known by this time to belong to the Chloralum Solution, and in addition dried up pools and puddles which form in foul, ill-drained stables or sheds, &c. It is not intended, however, only for the stable and farmyard. Chloralum Powder will be found invaluable in

Hospitals.	Alleys and Roads.
Close and Ill Ventilated Apartments.	Sewers and Gully Holes.
Earth Closets.	In the Dairy, and all kinds of Provision Stores.
Dust Bins.	In the Kennel, and in Poultry Houses.
Wine and Beer Cellars.	

Under these, and a vast number of other circumstances, Chloralum Powder may be used, owing to its active, preservative, and deodorising properties. It is a non-caustic, nor hurtful in any way; and, although it absorbs moisture, it

DOES NOT DETERIORATE BY KEEPING,

but retains its power of neutralising fœtid organic ammonias, and other compounds which constitute the bases of offensive animal and vegetable emanations.

The terms on which it can be supplied until further notice are:—

Sample Casks, containing about one cwt., for 15s., and in 6d. and 1s. packages.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,

TH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for all kinds of shares.

CALCUTTA.—6TH JULY, 1871.

The following transactions were reported :—
In Government Securities—
4 per cents, at Rs. 99-1 and 99-3, or 0-15 and 0-14 discount, for cash.
5 per cents, of 1856-57 at Rs. 105-10.
In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,440.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 165.
Allahabad Bank shares, at Rs. 105.
Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Stock, at Rs. 116 per £10.
—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Stewart, Captain, 66th Regiment, on leave, from Tirhoot.
Hogg, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Mackier, Captain, Bombay Army, to rejoin, from England.
Alexander, Ensign, 56th Regiment, from Poona.
Johnston, Lieutenant, 32nd Regiment M. N. I., to rejoin, from England.
Oxley, Captain, 4th Infantry, on medical certificate, from Ellichpoor.
Gubbins, Captain, 2nd Queen's, from leave, from England.
Brock, Lieutenant, Bengal 17th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 8.

Worthy, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Stewart, Captain, 66th Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Flood, Barrackmaster, Bombay, Barrack Department, on duty, to Hyderabad.

JULY 9.

Hogg, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 6th July, 1871.

The services of Chief Civil Armourer Mr. Mousley, attached to the Arsenal, were placed at the disposal of the officer Commanding at Kirkee, for the purpose of examining the rifles of the Sappers and Miners.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 1st July 1871.

The following posting is ordered :—
Major-General H. W. Blake, Infantry, to Pegu Division.

Head Quarters, Madras, 3rd July 1871.

The following removal and appointment is ordered :—
Colonel A. F. Place, from general duty Centre District, to Offg. 2nd in Cond. 24th N. I.

The following order is confirmed :—
2nd February 1871—By the Officer Commanding Pegu Division, appointing Surgeon H. Ross, M.D., 11th Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the A Company Sappers and Miners, vice Assistant Surgeon J. MacPhurson, 38th Regiment Native Infantry, relieved.

Leave of absence :—
Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Lewis, officiating Wing Officer 28th Native Infantry, in extension for one day, to enable him to join, under 1868 furlough regulations.
Ordnance Dept.—Conductor E Mollan from 2nd July 1871 or date of departure for six months—Bangalore and Neilgherries, private affairs.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 4.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs it to be notified that the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will, on and after Friday the 4th August 1871, and until further notice, assemble at Ootacamund on the Neilgherry Hills.

The following officers of the Secretariat will accompany the Government to Ootacamund :—
The Chief Secretary to Government.
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
The Secretary to Government, Military Department.
The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
The Under-Secretary to Government, Public Department.
The Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
All communications to the address of the Chief Secretary and the Secretaries to Government in the Revenue and Military Departments, which cannot reach Madras by the 3rd August, will be sent direct to Ootacamund, and those to the Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department to Fort St. George.
The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—
The Honourable W. Robinson, C.S.I., Second Member, Board of Revenue, three months privilege leave, from or after the 9th August.
Mr. T. J. Maltby, Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Guntoor, six months special leave, from or after the 25th July 1871, under section 23, with subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days.
Mr. R. V. Mayer, Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement, Cuddapah, 18 months leave to Europe.
Lieutenant W. H. Hallett, Acting Superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem, privilege leave for one month from the date of quitting his station.
Mr. J. Urquhart, M.D, Coroner of Madras, privilege leave for one month, from or after the 8th proximo.
Surgeon J. P. Nash, M.D., Zillah Surgeon of Tranquebar, for thirty days preparatory to his obtaining leave to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
Mr. H. Towers, Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, for 15 months, to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.
Captain J. Beatty, R.E., Executive Engineer of the second grade, thirty days preparatory leave, to rejoin his appointment.
Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary F. Graham, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, ten days privilege leave.
His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—
Mr. Thomas Alexander Nicholls Chase to act as Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Master on leave, or until further orders.
The Honourable James Chisholm St. Clair to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, during the employment of Mr. Chase on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr. Alexander Cruickshank to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, during the employment of the Honourable Mr. St. Clair on leave, or until further orders.
Mr. Allen Lindsay Lister to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. Stokes on leave, or until further orders.
Mr. Leonard Robert Burrows to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. Cruickshank on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr. John Child Hannyngton to act as Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, during the absence of Mr. MacGregor on leave, or until further orders.
Mr. Ware Plampine Austin to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, during the employment of Mr. Buck on other duty, or until further orders.
Under the provisions of section 4 of "the Indian Registration Act, 1871," His Excellency the Governor in Council appoints Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Mackenzie Macdonald (Registrar-General of Assurances) to be Inspector-General of Registrar for this Presidency.
Mr. David Buick to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, during the employment of Mr. Hannyngton on other duty, or until further orders.
Assistant Surgeon Robert Edmund Pearse, Zillah Surgeon of Salem, to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail at that station, without prejudice to his other duties during the absence of Lieutenant Hallet on leave, or until further orders.
Captain Robert Beatty, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, Salem, to act as Superintendent of Police in Tinnevelly, during the employment of Captain Conningham on other duty, or until further orders.
Lieutenant [illegible], 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, Krishna, to act as Superintendent of Police in Jeypore, during the absence of Lieutenant Blaxland on privilege leave, or until further orders.
Mr. J. Y. Fullerton to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, in Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr. Jones on leave, or until further orders.
Assistant Surgeon Henry Marvyn Gray Archdall to be Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Tranquebar, vice Surgeon Nash, vacated.
Anantaramier, Sub-Magistrate of Vaniembady in the district of Salem, to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Vaniembady.
N. Gopinada Iyer, Sub-Magistrate of Rasipur, in the same district, to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Rasipur.
A. Arunachalla Iyer, Sub-Magistrate of Punganur, in the district of North Arcot, to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Punganur.
K. Srinivasan Row, Sub-Magistrate of Ellavanassur, in the same district, to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Ellavanassur.
Under section 38, Act IV. of 1871, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of Dr. R. Stanbrough to act for the Coroner of Madras as his Deputy in the holidays, August 15th and 16th.
Mr. Henry Forsey, M.A., Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division, to act as Inspector of Normal Schools and Pro Revenue Division, during the absence of Mr. Fowler on leave, or until further orders—to have effect from the date of Mr. Bowers' relief.
Mr. John Archibald Boyle to act as Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division, during the employment of Mr. Forsey on other duty, or until further orders.
Assistant Apothecary William Hamilton, Assistant Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, to act as Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College during the employment of Honorary Assistant Surgeon H. on other duty, or until further orders.
Assistant Apothecary Robert Hollingsworth, Assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the Medical College, during the employment of Assistant Apothecary W. Hamilton on other duty, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major G. A. Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry, who was in G. O. C. C. 21st April 1871, page 416, appointed to officiate for Lieutenant Colonel A. Drury, Deputy Quarter Master General, during the absence of the latter officer on privilege leave, will continue to perform the duties of the office until Colonel Drury's return or until further orders.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. Gillilan, Controller of Military Accounts, is granted privilege leave of absence for 60 days, from the 9th July 1871, or date of departure. Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Kidcott, Military Accountant, will, without prejudice to his own duties, conduct those of the Controller, during the absence and on the responsibility of Colonel Gillilan.
The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—
Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Hodgson, of the Staff Corps, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1858, and to embark from Madras.
Captain C. J. F. Begbie, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Godavery District, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.
Lieutenant C. H. Trotman, of the Infantry General List, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on furlough, (medical certificate) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras
Captain C. H. A. Gower, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, British Burmah, on furlough, (medical certificate) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.
Captain O. M. Bradshaw, of the Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Jubbulpore, on furlough, (urgent private affairs) for six months, under rule 11. of the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.
The following promotions are made :—
Honorary Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Taylor to be Assistant Commissary, and Sub-Conductors John Robertson and James Butler to be Conductors.
The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—
Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Cookson, Cavalry, Major W. M. Williams, Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Southern District, Captain J. Beatty, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineers 2nd grade, and Captain G. C. Foye, Staff Corps, arrived at Madras on the 29th June 1871.
The Medical Fund Annuities of July 1871 are as follows :—
To Inspector-General W. Mackenzie, C.B., a life annuity, from date of retirement, in the event takes place on or before the 31st August.
To Retired Surgeon-Major J. B. Stevens, a life annuity from 1st July 1871.
Captain J. Obbard, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to retire from the Service, on a special pension of £357-6 per annum, from the 7th July 1871, the date of departure from Madras of the first mail steamer.
Change of Name—
The surname of Captain John Picton Warlow, of the Staff Corps, will in future be borne on the Rolls of the Army as "Picton-Warlow," instead of "Warlow," and he will be so addressed in all official correspondence.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th June 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the discontinuance of the practice of marking officers with the letters D and B C, the punishment having been abolished by the Mutiny Act of 1871.

With reference to Adjutant General's Circular, No. 98, dated 14th December 1870, and G. O. C. C. dated 4th March 1871, p. 105, it is notified that the Government of India have been pleased to increase the complement of books for the libraries of the Artillery to 324 volumes per battery, and to sanction the issue of the books for the batteries direct, instead of to the head quarters of Divisions for distribution.

Officers commanding batteries are therefore independent at once on the Military Storekeeper for the supply of volumes they require to make up their complement now sanctioned, appending a list of the books already in possession, if that document has not been already furnished.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers—Captain W. R. Tucker to be Major, from the 13th June 1871.

109th Foot—Lieutenant J. H. Campbell to be Captain, from the 11th June 1871.

3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade—Major Henry John Maslen to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 30th May 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain G. T. Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry, to be Station Staff Officer at Fyzabad, vice Drummond, who has proceeded on furlough. Dated 22nd June 1871.

21st Foot.—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Captain Evans M. Allen, and is pleased to make the following promotions :—

Lieutenant A. Thrale Perkins to be Captain, by purchase, vice Allen, who retires. Dated 23rd June 1871.

Ensign Frederick R. H. Lambart to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Perkins, promoted. Dated 23rd June 1871.

Memorandum.—In General Orders of the 29th of June 1871, p. 275, For—Lieutenant Marcus W. Kelly, Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant Hervey Hamilton Kelly, 41st Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Miller, retired. Dated 10th May 1871.

Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Peile, Bengal Infantry, is at his own request, transferred from Dinapore to Barrackpore, for general duty.

The following officers are reported to have passed in Military Surveying and Field Engineering at Thomason College, Roorkee :—

By the Higher Standard.

Capt. C. E. D. Branson, General List, Infantry, with great credit.
Ensign E. Burrell, 55th Foot, with great credit.
Lieut. R. Thompson, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, with great credit.
Captain J. M. Trotter, General List, Infantry, with great credit.
Captain F. H. Harcourt, Royal Artillery, with great credit.

By the Lower Standard.

Lieutenant H. R. Rathborne, 2nd Battalion, 25th Foot.
Ensign H. M. Carter, 42nd Foot.
Lieutenant W. H. Brown, Bengal Staff Corps.

The six months' general leave, granted to Colonel C. J. Robarts, Staff Corps, (Commandant 17th Bengal Cavalry,) in G. O. C. C. 3rd April, p. 161, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division—Under the 26th May, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon E. A. H. Roe, lately arrived from England, to proceed to Muttra, on the 29th idem, for duty with the 11th Hussars.

Onde Division—Order, dated the 24th May, appointing Assistant Surgeon A. Allan, M.D., 1st Battalion 17th Foot, to the medical charge of that corps, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon W. J. Ingham, or until further orders, with effect from the date of Surgeon Ingham's departure.

Dated the 6th June, placing the services of Surgeon H. Potter, M. D., 17th Bengal Cavalry, at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector General, Lucknow Circle, for civil employ, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

Benares Station order, dated the 25th May, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant-Colonel G. Rose, Bengal Staff Corps, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Chambers, Staff Corps, proceeding on leave.

Dated the 7th June, directing all reports of the station to be made to Brevet Colonel the Honble D. M. Fraser, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery.

Roorkee Station Order, dated the 7th June, appointing Assistant Surgeon A. H. Kelly, in medical charge of the depot Sappers and Miners, to the medical charge of the Station Staff, in addition to his other duties.

Nowgong Station Order, dated the 8th June, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Price, M.D., 15th Madras Native Infantry, to assume medical charge of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, vice Surgeon J. Singer, M.D., proceeding on leave.

5th Lancers—Regimental Order, dated the 10th June, appointing Surgeon Thomas Peet, to officiate as Riding master, during the absence, on sick leave, of Riding master W. Rankin.

92nd Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 21st April last, appointing Lieutenant E. A. C. Campbell to act as Adjutant, during the absence, on leave, of Local Captain and Adjutant R. B. M'Ewen.

107th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 8th June, appointing Lieutenant G. R. Moore, officiating Interpreter, to be Interpreter with effect from the 1st idem, vice Lieutenant R. J. Waller.

19th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 31st May, appointing Captain A. England, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 25th idem.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 29th May, appointing Lieutenant J. H. A. Green to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his duties as 1st Squadron Subaltern, with effect from the 29th idem.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain F. T. G. Hill, C Battery 1st Brigade, for one month, at Meerut, from the 29th June to the 15th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.
Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Maunsell, Commandant Sappers and Miners, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving corps, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.
Royal Artillery—Captain and Brevet Major A. W. Twiss, Unmanned Battery, 3rd Brigade, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
Lieutenant H. T. Leggard, No. 3 Battery 24th Brigade, to Simla, from the 22nd May to the 31st October, on medical certificate.
1st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant W. B. Macdonald, to Nynee Tal, from 15th June to the 15th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.
2nd Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant W. Montgomery, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Major and Paymaster W. Westell, to Murree, from the 12th July to the 14th October, on private affairs.
21st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant J. R. Harriman, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
24th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Ensign F. R. H. Liebenrood, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
107th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Nicholson, from the 31st March to the 12th August, on private affairs.
[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 18th April, p. 188.]
Madras Staff Corps.—Captain G. Murray, 1st Wing Subaltern 21st Madras Native Infantry, from the 21st to the 22nd June, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.
Indian Medical Service.—Assistant Surgeon D. O'C. Raye, M.D., Garrison Assistant Surgeon, Fort William, to the hills north of Bengal, from the 18th June to the 18th December, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

HOME ORDERS—DISCHARGES—RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

The attention of Commanding Officers is directed to the following Home Orders re-published below :—

"Time-expired men and others except prisoners and Guards' invalids, arriving from abroad for discharge will be disposed of as follows :—
Royal Artillery to be sent to Woolwich.
Royal Engineers to be sent to Chatham.
Cavalry and Line to be sent to Chichester."

"Referring to Article 1126 of the Royal Warrant of 1870, Revised Army Vote 1, and to para, and Orders for the Army, it is to be understood that in every case where a soldier is prevented by disability from re-engaging, the medical report on the 3rd page of the pre-re-engaging certificate is to be countersigned by the principal medical officer at the district or station in which the soldier is serving."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SUBORDINATE—PAY.

The Secretary of State has been pleased to direct the following general information, that Government has ruled, that when two or more batteries of Artillery are located at a station, the Artillery present, in the Artillery Staff, should draw the authorized Staff Allowance of Rs. [illegible] per mensem.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel	Commander.	From
[illegible]	[illegible]	W. Widdicombe	Glasgow, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	China, &c.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	[illegible]mmo	[illegible]	Persian Gulf.
	[illegible]	[illegible]rock	Liverpool.
	[illegible]	[illegible]son	Havre.
	[illegible]	[illegible]son	New York.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July			
5	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	Nazoda	Jeddah, May 16.
	Allum Ghier	Williams	Mauritius, June 14.
	Sikh	Anstey	[illegible]
6	Nina Clyde	Vicar	London, April 4.
	Gloucestrey (s)	Bolton	Hongkong, June 15.
	City of Moora (s)	Robertson	Glasgow, May 26.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July			
3	Dacca (s)	[illegible]	Calcutta.
6	Columbian (s)	Stewart	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July		
5	Himalaya (s)	Calcutta.
	Lena	Coconada.
6	Columbian (s)	Southampton.

Passengers arrived per s. Dacca—For Madras—Rev Mr and Mrs Pearse, Lieutenant-Colonel Prickard, Mr Grylls, Mr and Mrs Keary, 2 cooles, 10 emigrants, Forgan, Kittle, and Mr Lawrence.
Passengers sailed per s. Himalaya—For Coringhpore—Captain Jamison, Mr and Mrs Hearse and 3 children.
For Coconada—Mrs and Miss Gahan, and Mr J Rannon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Sydney Rogers, 100 kegs lead ore, N Soondersee.
Royal Saxonia, 6 packages glassware, H Allaruka & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clarmonte, 1 case books, N V Currance & Co; 800 slates spelter, 15 bottles quicksilver, M Asaram; 1 case tobacco, Bull & Co; 7 cases cochineal, Owen and Okell: 5 cases iron safes and hardware, B Heptoola; 3 cases sherry, G T Molsey.
Clara, 2 cases gunpowder, Bull & Co; 129 cases printing paper and foolscap paper, 5 cases medicine, and 2 cases perfumery, H S Sob & Sons.
Sarchbridge, s, 3 cases paper, J P Cornforth & Co.
Dryden, 13 cases sherry, D S Kemp & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Comte de Bombay, 20 cases claret, Howard Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jumnadia, 506 bales cotton, J Tribhowundass.
Indus Bai, 50 bales cotton, T Doongersey; 38 bales cotton, R Jugnath.
Princess Alexandra, 277 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, George S King & Co; 74 bales cotton, M Vizbocaan.
Flying Venus, 633 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Pegu, 70 bales cotton, D Wokerda; 54 bales cotton, S P Framjee; 37 bales cotton, Petly & Co; 500 bundles gall, S Mooljee.
Madwell, 520 bales cotton, J Treboowandass; 90 bags linseed, K Nansee.
Sarah, s, 35 bales wool, D Gopejee; 85 bales cotton, B Geerdhur; 50 bales cotton, S Narronjee & Co; 18 bales wool, S Tyebjee; 50 bales cotton, H Bombanjee Touche & Co; 50 bales wool, H Hormjee; 88 bales wool, P Tejeebhoy; 20 bales cotton, P Gurrumchand.
Deccan, s, 200 bales cotton S Mooljee; 40 bales wool, C Premjee.
Stourcrey, 50 bales cotton, J Ccesunram.

FOR LONDON.

Surat, s, 44 cases m o'p'l shells, S Moladena; 2583 bags coffee, G Sligo & Co; 11 bales hides, and 8 bales skins, P Danajee; 17 packages senna leaves, M Sewrazo.
Madras, s, 474 pieces E teeth, C Purseotum; 281 pieces E teeth, J Boorchey; 120 pieces E teeth, S Durvesh.

FOR HAVRE.

British India, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Decca, s, 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Britis, 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Surat, s, 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Moolan, s, 200 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat, s, 1 case indigo, M A T Ally.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COGHLAN—July 8th, at the Court House, Tanna, the wife of William Mant Philip Coghlan, of a daughter, still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—July 4th, at the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Egmore, the wife of 1st Class Assistant Apothecary F. Brown, of a daughter.
COOK—July 1st, at Kuthala, Chenab, Punjab, the wife of H. F. Cook, of a son.
DEMPSTER—June 30th, at Mazgalore, the wife of Surgeon R. Dempster, 34th Regiment C. I., of a daughter.
JOHNSON—July 6th, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. William Johnson, C.M.S., Alleppy, of a son.
KINGSTON—June 27th, at Oojaine, the wife of W. A. Kingston, of a daughter.
RATTIGAN—July 1st, at Lahore, the wife of W. Rattigan, Esq., of a son.
STANDEN—July 2nd, at Cliff House, Cannanore, the wife of Major Douglas Standen, of a son.
WEIGHRMAN—July 1st, at Mooltan, the wife of Captain A. J. Welchman, 19th Bengal Cavalry Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GALLOIS—DAVS—July 2nd, at the Catholic Cathedral, Calcutta, by Monsignor A. Goiran, Alphonse Gallois, of Casella Factory, Rajshahye, to Agnes Davis, widow of S. F. Davis, Esq., of Jessore.
LECOT—BAYLEY—July 4th, at St. Patrick's Church, St. Thomas' Mount, by the Right Rev. Dr. S Fennelly, Vicar Apostolic of Madras, assisted by the Very Rev J. Colgan, and Rev. D. Forde, Frederic Paul Fennelly Lecot, Esq., to Miss Edith Mary Agnes Bayley, daugater of Major-General J. W. Bayley, Staff Corps.
PATTERSON—MURPHY—July 5th, at Trinity Church, Madras, by the Rev. W. W. Gilbert Cooper, M.A, assisted by the Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., Claude Durham Patterson, Lieutenant 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, and son of Talbot Patterson, Esq., of Melville, Devonshire, to Edith Christina, eldest daughter of the Rev. Canon Murphy, M.A., and D.C.L., Senior Chaplain of Bangalore and Registrar of the Diocese of Madras.

DEATHS.

BRADFORD—June 28th, at Cuddapah, Alice Maude Mary, the beloved wife of Colonel E. Bradford, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 28 years.
CARROLL—July 2nd, at Arcot, Mr. John Carroll, Pensioned Quarter Master Sergeant and late Inspector Madras Railway Co, aged 55 years and 2 months.
GRYLLS—July 1st, at Oocunda, W. R. Grylls, M.D., Civil Surgeon, aged 41.
WAREHAM—July 2nd, at Agra, Agnes Eliza, the beloved child of Mrs and Mr F S Wareham, aged 2 years and 4 months.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871.

We have on various occasions drawn attention to the extreme inaccuracy of the statistics on which the charge against England, of exacting a heavy annual tribute from India, is founded; and it is with regret that we see the *Times of India*, month after month, carelessly accepting the official accounts of the value of Indian exports and imports as entirely trustworthy, and repeating the old cry that, with such a balance of trade against her as these figures reveal, India must be on the high road to ruin. Let us take, by way of example, the returns for the year ending 31st March 1871, published a fortnight ago in the *Gazette of India*. In this official statement it is formally declared that the whole export trade of India in the year was worth £57,680,000, while the imports of merchandise and treasure received in payment were worth only £38,860,000. Is it not monstrous, exclaims the *Times of India*, that this country should thus send away in one year produce to the value of nearly nineteen millions sterling, for which it gets no return whatever? But examine the figures a little more closely. It is certain that, with regard to the imports, there can be no exaggeration in the declared value; for they consist almost entirely of goods subject to duty, and of gold and silver. When prices fall, the tariff values of imported merchandize are speedily lowered; and a note in the *Gazette of India* informs us that the [illegible] cotton goods and of the principal metals were reduced, on an average, by 15 per cent., on the 18th March 1869. On the other hand, the principal articles of our export trade are duty free; and, having made enquiry at the Bombay Custom House, we find that there is no fixed valuation for cotton there, but that it is the practice for the Department to accept as correct, and enter in all statistical returns, the value declared by the shippers. Our mercantile readers will understand, without further explanation, the worthlessness of statistics of this kind. Cotton being exempt from duty, the shippers are not restrained in any way from indulging the natural tendency of all men to exaggerate the value of their own possessions; and it is highly probable that, in the majority of cases, "the wish is father to the thought" with shippers who are called upon to give an estimate of what their goods are worth.

This, however, is a matter, not of opinion, but of fact. It can be proved that in the official returns the value of cotton exported from India is absurdly overstated. We learn from the *Gazette of India* that the quantity of Indian cotton sent out of the country in the year 1870-71 was 577,600,764½ lbs.; and that its declared real value was Rs. 19,46,08,988. A sum in simple division brings out from these figures the surprising result, that the average value of Indian cotton exported in the year ending 31st March last must have been a fraction over eight pence a pound! Now the average price of Fair Dhollera cotton in Liverpool during the same period was, according to a calculation with which a Bombay merchant has favoured us, 7 3/16d. per pound, and, according to Leech, Harrison, and Forwood's circular, received by last mail, 7½d. The declared real value of our exports of this article was therefore nearly a penny a pound in excess of the rates ruling in Liverpool for Indian cotton of good quality. But, in the first place, we may safely say that fully one-half of the whole cotton drop is below the standard, and that, especially in a falling market, in which the tendency of buyers is to depreciate the quality of all merchandize offered for sale, the average rate for all the Indian cotton in the market might be fixed at a penny a pound below the quotation for Fair Dhollera. Again, to ascertain what should be the net receipts of the Bombay shippers, we must deduct from the selling price at Liverpool the landing, insurance, brokerage, and other charges at that port, amounting to 5 per cent., as well as freight and exchange; besides remembering that the Bombay merchant's commission is generally paid to some firm at home which has a branch out here. We are assured that the present price of cotton in Liverpool, 7½d. a pound, leaves for the native dealer in Bombay only 6 1/10d. a pound, or Rs. 200 a candy net. Taking all these deductions into account, we shall hardly go wrong in assuming that, in comparing the values of our exports and imports, we ought, as a rule, to fix the average price of the whole crop of Indian cotton at about two pence a pound below the price of Fair Surat in Liverpool. Thus, for the year 1870-71, in which the Liverpool price of Fair Dhollera was 7¼d., the Bombay valuation ought to have been 5¼d., or say 5½d., instead of a fraction over 8d.,—the latter being, as we have seen, the valuation accepted for the official returns on which credulous journalists base their statistical works of fiction. The difference of 2½d. in the pound gives us a total of £6,000,000 as the amount by which the exports of cotton have been over-valued at the Indian Custom House; so that, by our examination of one article alone, though by far the most important, of the export trade, we have discovered that six of the *Times of India's* nineteen millions, instead of being appropriated by England, have really no existence except on paper.

We do not care to pursue this inquiry into other branches of the export trade, in which no doubt a similar system of over-valuation might be detected, because it is natural and inevitable that in the trade returns there should be a balance shown against this country. To describe this balance by the odious and mischievous word tribute is simply to libel the Government of India. In the year 1869-70 the supplies to London on Government account amounted to £10,110,895, from which must be deducted net traffic receipts and various other payments in India amounting to £4,875,860, so that the net drain on India was only £5,235,035. Let the interest on capital advanced to India, and the value of weapons of war, ammunition, and other stores—which India gets much more cheaply through her connection with England than she could hope to do if she were an independent power like Turkey or Egypt—be deducted from this total, and it will be found that the annual sum paid by India as commission to England for superintending her affairs is a mere bagatelle. It is ludicrous to talk of foreign rule as materially injurious to India when we pay our home agency at the outside a million a year for securing to us the services of the civilians, the troops, and the men-of-war needed to protect a country with a revenue of fifty and a foreign trade of a hundred millions a year. If justice were done to English taxpayers, India ought to be made to bear the burden of a considerable proportion of what is really the Imperial debt; and, in moments of impatience at the want of fairness and common sense of writers who are more Indian than the Indians themselves, we sometimes regret that our Government did not adopt the proposal of a well-known Bombay civilian, to sell the State interest in the land here, and apply the proceeds in extinguishing the National Debt of England. That is the sort of treatment that would enable the natives to understand what "tribute" means; and, if the Germans or the French held India, that is the course of conduct they would be likely to adopt. But Great Britain, when she extends her empire, tries to deal with subject populations as fairly as if they were her own citizens; and the reward she gets for her generosity is that she is denounced for tyranny and extortion whenever a fiery patriot fancies he has discovered an overcharge of an odd half-crown in a bill for the supply of Snider rifles or Armstrong guns to India. The people who raise such a clamour about the balance of trade are not only bad politicians, but bad economists. A country may have a heavy balance of trade against her, and yet be very prosperous. Would India be better or worse off, for instance, if she had no English ships and sailors engaged in her foreign trade, and could get no English capital and skilled labour to employ in the development of her commerce, agriculture, and manufactures? Obviously, it is to the advantage of this country to barter away a portion of her superfluous produce in exchange for that English energy and enterprize which forms the most valuable kind of machinery for raising her in the scale of nations. The payments made to England by India are principally due, not for political, but for commercial, service rendered to this country; and it would be to the advantage of India that the balance of trade thus created should never be diminished, if this country attained political independence without being able to build or sail cheap ships or to conduct her own mercantile affairs without foreign supervision.

We cannot blame the *Friend of India* for having published what turns out to be the erroneous statement that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had sent in a bill to the India Office for £45,000 on account of furniture for Gunnesh Khind; for we also were misled by information to a like effect which seemed at the moment to be trustworthy. But we are now glad to be able to assure the public that no such bill was ever sent in. The whole sum that has been spent on furniture for Government House, Poona, is £8,500. Of this sum £5,000 was sanctioned on the 26th February, 1867, Sir Bartle Frere being then Governor of Bombay; and furniture to that amount was immediately ordered. Part of the goods, however, had not arrived before the end of the financial year, so that £1,500 of the grant lapsed, and was resanctioned in the first year of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's governorship. But this £5,000 did not include any allowance for either carpets or chandeliers, which form no small item of expenditure for a house of the size of Gunnesh Khiud, and which, it will be admitted, are necessary articles of furniture for the house of the Governor of this Presidency. It was found necessary, therefore, to apply for a further grant of £3,500, which was sanctioned, thus making up the whole expenditure to £8,500, instead of £45,000. We suspect that the true origin of the *Friend's* story may be found in a certain entry in the budget for 1870-71, of 45,000 rupees, for [illegible] for replacing and repairing furniture in Bombay. This amount seems large; but it includes table linen, glass, crockery, &c., and, in fact, provides for the regular wear and tear of the Governor's establishment, besides covering the expense of extra kit required for large dinner parties and balls. The charge of personal extravagance brought against Sir S. Fitzgerald in this matter is therefore wholly unfounded. We ought to add, in reply to a correspondent who complained of the number of houses the Governor keeps up, that the house at Mahableshwur is the Governor's private property and has not been paid for by the State.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will hold a durbar in the Council Hall, Poona, at five o'clock this afternoon, for the reception of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia.

MR. S. H. HENNESEY has been appoint

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the frequent notices that appear respecting the Rajcoomar College at Rajcote, one might suppose it was the most important school in the presidency. We learn that the young Rajah or Nawab of Futligurh is about to join it; next week we learn that Mr. Winkidas Kutjidas is to accompany him to Rajkote; then we learn that he has actually arrived; and a month after we are told that he joined the college "a month ago." What does all this mean? I should feel better satisfied to hear that the Maratha Vice-Principal had mastered the Gujarati language so well that he could discharge all the teaching duties belonging to his office, and that the real work of instruction did not principally devolve on a Gujarati assistant. B.

SAILORS IN THE POLICE COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a case tried to-day at the Fort Police Court, a seaman charged a first mate of a ship with assault or violence. It appeared that the seaman had been sent to scrape a mast, and, not having done so to the mate's satisfaction, was ordered up again when the other members of his "watch" had gone below—this was the cause of the disturbance.

From what the magistrate said to the mate, he appeared to consider it quite a hardship for the man to be prevented from going below at the termination of his watch, unless the *ship was in danger*. Perhaps the magistrate is not aware, that, in most ships trading to the East, the crew are as many hours below as they are on deck. Taking that into consideration, if a lazy, idle fellow chooses to trifle his time over a "job" which don't please him, what milder punishment could be inflicted, than to keep him up till he has done a fair "watch's" work, like the other men?

The seamen present in Court have gone on board their ship, under the belief, no doubt, that, whether they trifle away their time or not, they must get below with the most industrious, and no mate or master has a right to keep them up. Surely the most indulgent shipmaster cannot think that justice.—Yours, &c.,

JACK'S FRIEND.

Bombay, 7th July.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Saturday last at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was heard before Sir Charles Sargent and a Common Jury.

PERJURY IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Heerajee Dadoomeea, a Mehmon merchant, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Charles Carter, also a merchant, with committing perjury in a suit heard before Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, second judge of the Small Causes Court, on the 7th January last, in which suit Mr. Carter was the plaintiff and the prisoner was the defendant. Mr. Jones Pigot, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Pigot, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The circumstances under which the accused was charged, were these. A suit was brought in the Small Causes Court against the prisoner and the mehta of the agent in Bombay of Goolam Hoosein. The debt was alleged to be due in respect of goods ordered through the prosecutor per indent signed by the joint defendant Goolam Hoosein; and the suit was brought against them in respect of the debt due upon the contract. At the trial before Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the joint defendant was not present and the summons had not been served upon him. His name was, therefore, struck out; and the case proceeded against the prisoner alone. Mr. Carter was examined and deposed to certain facts within his knowledge. The prisoner was called to contradict him, and did contradict him. The perjury was that the prisoner said that the statements of Mr. Carter were false to the knowledge of prisoner and that he never entered into a contract such as that alleged by the plaintiff. The plaintiff had stated in his evidence that the prisoner and Goolam Hoosein came to him at his office; that the prisoner introduced to him Goolam Hoosein, who was unknown to him before; that the prisoner said he desired to consign goods in the name of Goolam Hoosein only; and that he (Mr. Carter) drew up an indent, which was signed by Goolam Hossein, and not by the prisoner. He added that at the time, however, prisoner stated to him (Mr. Carter) that the transaction was a joint one and that he would be responsible for the money; and that he (Mr. Carter) put the name of the prisoner upon the indent in his own handwriting, and so completed the transaction. That subsequently to the ordering of the goods, an invoice of the goods was sent to the accused; that, in pursuance of the transaction, a draft was drawn against the goods; that the draft was accepted by the mehta of the agent of Goolam Hoosein; that the prisoner, in presence of Mr. Carter and his clerk, admitted his liability for the transaction; and that, at an interview with him (Mr. Carter) he requested that separate accounts should be made out, that the liability should be equally divided, and that he would pay the half. It would be proved to the jury, said the learned counsel, that, at the trial before Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the prisoner denied *seriatim* the different statements as deposed to by Mr. Carter. It must be remarked that the accused understood English, and that he talked to Mr. Carter in that language; but that, at the Small Causes Court, he spoke in Gujeratee. The statements of Mr. Carter which prisoner denied were five-fold:—1. That he never indented for any goods through Mr. Carter in partnership with Goolam Hoosein. 2. That he never offered to pay for the consignment as alleged. 3. That he never before saw a document like that produced, namely, the indent in the case. 4. That he did not know that Goolam Hoosein had given a consignment to Mr. Carter. 5. That he never went guarantee, and never offered to pay for the consignment; and that he never offered, in the presence of Heerjeebhoy Jamsetjee and Mr. Carter, to pay on account of the consignment. The reason, said the learned counsel, for his stating separately the different denials, was that it was not necessary to prove each and all of them. In a case where the testimony of the accused had been impeached, although the falsehood of one of several allegations be not established, still if a sufficient and a material statement on the part of the prisoner was established, in the minds of the jury, to be false, then the offence was complete. In was true that corroborative evidence was necessary in a case of perjury; but it was not necessary that the statements by two witnesses of the effect of the evidence, in respect of which the accused is arraignable, should exactly coincide: it was enough if the corroborative evidence was in effect consistent and agreed in the main parts. No doubt a prosecution of this kind was always open to remark; it was ancillary to the prosecution of civil rights; and a defeated client in a civil court comes with much suspense before a jury in a criminal court. A conviction of the offence of perjury is proverbially difficult to obtain. Not only is it difficult to prove it when the judge understands the same language as the witness; it is still more difficult to prove it when the judge understands a different language from that of the witness. It was, therefore, a wise provision of the law, that if a statement was proved to be false in effect and substance, it was not necessary to establish that the whole of the words were false. If a person denies the truth of one statement, then three is good ground for the charge that he sworn deliberately false. When a witness, however, denies a series of propositions, as to the truth of which no manner of doubt can arise, the difficulty is still greater. But it was sufficient in law that a statement should be proved to be false in effect and in substance; and as the learned counsel remarked, the infirmity of truth in one part or one branch of the statement, would not be sufficient to justify the jury in acquitting the prisoner. The learned counsel, after making some other remarks, proceeded to call witnesses for the prosecution, and first called Mr. Johnson, clerk of the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Johnson did not answer to his name.

Mr. Pigot said that Mr. Johnson had been subpœnaed to produce the record.

The Judge—If he is not here, send for him at once.

Mr. Pigot proposed to examine another witness until Mr. Johnson should come up.

Mr. Ferguson objected to the examination of a witness without the record of the Court, on which the prosecution was founded, being produced to refer to.

The Judge directed an officer of the Court to send for Mr. Johnson at once, telling him that, if he did not soon appear, the penalty should be enforced upon him.

Mr. Pigot said the interpreter of the second judge had also been subpœnaed, but neither the clerk nor the interpreter was present.

It was proposed, meanwhile, to call the managing clerk of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, who appeared for Mr. Carter at the Small Causes Court. Mr. Ferguson objected; but the Court ruled that the witness might be examined as to things within his own knowledge. The examination of the witness was proceeded with.

Mr. Pigot informed His Lordship after some time had elapsed, that the record was then in Court, and that the interpreter to Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee was in attendance.

Mr. Carter, the prosecutor, and other witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Mr. Ferguson addressed the jury at considerable length on behalf of the prisoner. His Lordship said the learned counsel might confine himself to the last two assignments of the perjury as to the accused going guarantee for the indent; because His Lordship intended to withdraw from the jury all the other assignments, in respect of which there was no evidence, in His Lordship's opinion, to support the charge.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

THE BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.

THE breach of promise of marriage case, the first that has occurred among the Parsees in Western India, was again called for hearing before the First Judge of the Small Causes Court on Friday last. Hormusjee Eduljee was the plaintiff, and Ruttonjee Jeewanjee the defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,000, being the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the defendant, after having agreed in the year 1864 to marry his daughter Bachoobaee, then an infant of six years of age, to plaintiff's son, then nine years old, wrongfully and in breach of the said contract of betrothment, married his said daughter to one Jamsetjee, a member of another family.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Pestonjee, solicitor, for the defendant.

The following witnesses were called for the defence:—

Ruttonjee Jewanjee, the defendant in the case, on being affirmed, said—I entered into a contract of the betrothal of my daughter with the plaintiff's son about eleven years ago. My daughter was then about six years of age, while the bridegroom was nine years old. The only dispute was on account of the plaintiff not taking my daughter to see the Dewalee tamasha. There was no dispute before that. My daughter complained that the plaintiff did not feed her well; she resided temporarily with the plaintiff's family. She also complained that they shut the doors against her and kept her outside. I did not see my daughter with the other children of the plaintiff at the Dewalee tamasha. I asked the plaintiff why he did not take my daughter to see the tamasha. Plaintiff said, "I have not done so. If you like you may take her away to your place." There was no altercation at the time. After that I told my mother that the plaintiff did not take my daughter to see the tamasha. Then my mother, my brother's wife, and my landlady went to the plaintiff's house. They took off the ornaments from my daughter's person, gave them to plaintiff, and brought her back. I was present when she was brought back; she had no ornaments on her person then. There has been no reconciliation since. I have never sent my daughter to plaintiff's house since then, nor did the plaintiff send for her. We sent a notice to plaintiff, because she was grown up. I sent my brother first to the plaintiff. There was no reply to the notice. I sent another notice, and there was no reply to it. The age of my daughter when I sent these notices was thirteen years. She attained puberty six or seven months after the second notice. It is usual among Parsees to marry their daughters before they attain their puberty? If the marriage takes place before puberty it is good, otherwise it is sinful. I afterwards got my daughter betrothed to another person. She was married a year after the second betrothal. The plaintiff had knowledge of this contract of betrothal. He sent me a notice through Messrs. Dallas and Co., after the betrothment. I sent a reply to that through Mr. Cumroodeen. Lately a notice was sent to me through Mr. Ghandhibhoy. I sent a reply, and that is the last of it. The plaintiff did not attend at the celebration of my daughter's marriage. I have now none of the ornaments which were presented by plaintiff for my daughter. There was no arrangement that she was not to use their clothes until she became of age. The value of the suit of clothes was about Rs. 40. There were two gold rings. Two suits of clothes were given to my son-in-law's mother. The value of each was Rs. 75. When my daughter used to come to my house, I used to pay some rupees to the relatives of my son-in-law. When my daughter was born I made a birth-paper. One Palondaroo, a Parsee priest, made it. I was ready and willing to complete the first contract of betrothal. I entered into the second contract of betrothal, because plaintiff did not send me a reply to my first notice. I never met him after the quarrel, that is the quarrel at the Dewalee. He never asked for further time to complete the contract.

By Mr. Nusserwanjee—Infant marriages are prevalent in the Parsee community. I entered into the contract I speak of about eleven years ago. My daughter Bachoobaee is now seventeen years old. I can't remember the year in which my daughter was married. He did not ask for time, to celebrate the marriage nor did he send any reply. I don't know how many children the plaintiff has. When I did not see my daughter at the tamasha, I thought plaintiff did not treat her well. There was a feast at the Manockjee Shett's garden on the *Adarnee* (betrothal) day. When girls are married after their puberty, it is sinful according to our religion. This suit has been pending for the last three months.

His Honor—Do you really mean that Bachoobaee never wore any ornaments during these six years? Did she not borrow any from any one?

Witness—No.

Bachoobaee, the defendant's daughter, examined by Mr. Pestonjee said—I am married now. My husband's name is Jamsetjee. I was betrothed before to the son of the plaintiff. I don't remember my age at that time. I had not then the sacred shirt on. I used to wear *jubhlas* at the time. I went temporarily to plaintiff's house. From plaintiff I had six bangles, one neck ornament, two earrings, and a pair of silver anklets. I don't know how many suits of clothes plaintiff gave me. The ornaments are with plaintiff. Plaintiff did not take me to the tamasha during the Dewalee holidays. My grandmother, my aunt, and our landlady went to plaintiff's house. My aunt took off those ornaments from my person and delivered them to plaintiff. All the ornaments were delivered at that time. The plaintiff silently took them. My grandmother took me home. After that I did not go to his house. I was never invited by Hormusjee since then. I have not worn any ornaments since. I am now seventeen years old. I attained puberty about twenty days after the first notice to plaintiff. I have worn the clothes which were given to me by plaintiff?

By Mr. Nusserwanjee—I don't know how old I was when I was betrothed to plaintiff's son. I heard about the first notice in the house. During these six years I had no ornaments made by my father, and did not ask my father to make any ornaments for me. I had the glass bangles on when I was first betrothed. It depends on the pleasure of the parents.

Bhickaycejee examined by Mr. Pestonjee said—I am the wife of the defendant. Last witness is my daughter. She is now seventeen years old. She was betrothed to the son of Hormusjee when she was six years of age. Ornaments were made by Hormusjee for her. The ornaments were given back to plaintiff. When my daughter returned home she had no ornaments on her person. We have no ornaments now. I have never been to plaintiff's house. A bride's mother can't go to the bridegroom's house. She attained puberty when she was fourteen years of age. She is married now. We entered into a second contract of betrothal. She was betrothed about ten months ago.

By Mr. Nusserwanjee—Infant marriages are prevalent among Parsees. My little girl Manockbaee is betrothed. There was a feast on the Adurnee day in the Manockjee Shett's garden. The bridegroom's father was not invited. It is not customary to invite him on that day.

After the examination of two more witnesses, the case for the defence was closed.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the plaintiff stated that the Parsee community looked upon this case with the [illegible] as it was the first of its kind. There were no English authorities that he could cite to the Court. In the case of Oomed Kika vs. Nagindas, (Vol. II., B. H. C. R., 122) the Bombay High Court had awarded damages against the father for breach by him of the contract of betrothal. The present was not an action for specific performance of the contract, but damages as compensation for the degradation and humiliation in the *status* of his client in society. This case might be distinguished from an action for money had and received, where the special damages must be averred and proved. Mr. Nusserwanjee further said, that infant marriages did prevail among the Parsees was a fact undeniable. The effect of this institution upon society was not the subject for the consideration of the Court. An energetic Parsee would send two gold mohurs to the Principal of a College for two lectures to be delivered on the disadvantages of early marriage; while others would adhere to it as a custom descended from ancient times. The decree for the plaintiff that was now sought would, if passed, deter fathers from engaging in betrothals which they might keep or not according to their humour or caprice. During the administration of the old Parsee Punchayet, a contumacious neglect on the part of one to celebrate the marriage by *Ashirwad* was punished by an excommunication from caste. If the evidence before the Court had not pointedly gone to prove each of the three items—the bangles, the feast, and the suits of wearing apparel—it was confidently hoped that the Court, sitting there as a jury in assessing damages, would feel warranted to award the whole sum claimed as general damages for breach of this contract by defendant. There was a moral to be derived from the evidence of Bachoobaee. She stated that for six long years she remained without any ornaments, for she had none of her own, as her parents were poor; and those which the plaintiff had given her she was divested of. In answer to a question, she said that she borrowed none when she went out on marriage and other merry occasions. In the generality of cases, a wife without any ornaments was a torment to the family. It was for the Court to say upon the probabilities of the case and the surrounding circumstances, which party was entitled to the benefit of its decision.

His Honor reserved judgment.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 9th July, 12-0 NOON.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 82, rainfall 22 cents.

CARWAR, 9th July, 9-45 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 80, barometer 29·82, rainfall 33 cents.

MANGALORE, 9th July, 10-20 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80, rainfall 11 cents.

CANNANORE, 9th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·940, rainfall 20 cents.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be much obliged if you would publish the undermentioned details relating to the working of the Strangers' Home during the year 1870, which I have extracted from a report recently sent me by the Superintendent of the institution.

I also forward to you for insertion a statement of receipts and expenditure, showing a balance at credit of the Society on the 31st December 1870 of Rs. 1,423-8-2, a result which cannot be considered otherwise than satisfactory, when it is borne in mind how large a number of men (929) were relieved by the Society during the year.

I believe that in no period of the Society's existence has there been such a pressure of applicants for relief as in the past year, and the number of men in the Home during the monsoon months was excessive.

It will be seen from the statement that the subscriptions and donations from the 1st July to 31st December were extremely small as compared with those of the first six months of the year, but allowance must of course be made for the great depression of trade during that period, and also for the large amount of money subscribed by the public of this city in aid of the sufferers in the late war, and those who were left destitute by the foundering of H.M.S. "Captain."

The subscriptions and donations for the first six months of the current year also compare unfavourably with those in the same period of 1870, and the Committee request me to impress upon the public the extreme importance of liberally supporting so useful an institution as the Strangers' Home.

I need not say that the smallest subscriptions, as also old clothes and boots and shoes, are most acceptable, and the Committee would be much gratified to see more names on the list of supporters of the Strangers' Friend Society than now appear.

There were resident in the Home on the 1st January 1870, 56 inmates. 873 were admitted from 1st January to the 31st December, making a total of 929 men relieved during the year at the small cost of Rs. 22,020-11-11.

The daily average attendance throughout the year was 82, and the general average cost per man per mensem (house rent, wages, and all other expenses included) was Rs. 23-1-9, that of food only being Rs. 13-8-9, or about 7 annas and 1 pie daily; in part liquidation of which the sum of Rs. 3,018-1-0 was realized from boarders and pensioners in the Home.

139 men were discharged and re-admitted from 1st January to 31st December.

685 were finally discharged, leaving 105 inmates resident in the Home on the 1st January 1871. 135 of the number discharged obtained passages to England, and 38 to various other parts of Europe.

60 men obtained employment on the G. I. P. Railway; 15 men on the B. B. and C. I. Railway; 1 man on the E. I. Railway; 5 men in the P. and O. Company; 31 men in and near Bombay; 25 men on boardship; 6 men in the Municipality; 2, B. B. S. N. Company; 44 men were expelled for repeated drunkenness, nuisance, and bringing liquor into the Home; 91 men left without notice; 49 men left for private lodgings on obtaining employment; 31 men left for upcountry; 15 left for the Sailors' Home; 22 men absconded with boarding money; 89 were admitted into hospital; 6 were discharged for prolonged residence; 6 were discharged as being sailors; 2 for theft; 6 for disturbance and other misdemeanours in the Home; 2 were sent to the Lunatic Asylum; and 4 were apprehended as deserters.

The Home received liberal donations of books, boots, and clothing from several ladies and gentlemen for the use of the inmates.—I remain, &c.,

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Hony. Secy. Strangers' Friend Society.

Bombay, 6th July 1871.

STATEMENT showing actual receipts and disbursements of the Strangers' Friend Society, for the year ending 31st December 1870:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Cash paid on account of Messing from 1st January to 31st December 1870	13,323	9	5
" General expenses, including wood, oil, soap, utensils and bedding	1,640	6	6
" Repairs and purchase of copper vessels	63	0	0
" Books, stationery, postage and stamps	61	12	0
" Advances and passage money from 1st January to 31st December 1870	284	0	0
" Wages	2,748	0	0
" House rent	300	0	0
" Balance to credit of Society, 31st December 1870...	1,423	8	2
Total...	23,444	4	1
By Balance to credit of S. F. Society, 31st December 1869	1,608	8	1
" Donations and Subscriptions from the public, from 1st January to 30th June 1870	6,255	0	0
" Equivalent amount from Government	6,555	0	0
" Donations and Subscriptions from the public, from 1st July to 31st December 1870	3,120	0	0
" Equivalent amount from Government	3,120	0	0
" Sale of unserviceable copper ware	16	11	0
" Refund from Advance account	51	0	0
" Cash received from Boarders and Pensioners, from 1st January to 31st December 1870	3,018	1	0
Rs...	23,441	4	1

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Bombay, 31st December 1870. Honorary Secretary.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

FRIDAY, 30TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MELVILL and the Hon. Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

RAJARAM BABAJEE (DEFENDANT), APPELLANT, *vs.* SUDASHIW DECEASED, BY HIS SON MAHADU (PLAINTIFF), RESPONDENT.

THE plaintiff Mahadu sued Rajaram to declare his right to and recover possession of five mangoe trees with mesne profits for 1864—69. He stated in the plaint that his father, Sudashiw, had purchased the trees from one Nathoo Dadajee for Rs. 20, under a deed of sale dated the 24th December 1850. He alleged that the trees continued in his father's possession till his death; after which he, Mahadu, had them in his possession till 1864, in which year defendant Rajaram forcibly dispossessed him. Rajaram denied that the trees in question had ever been in the possession either of Sudashiw or his son Mahadu, and stated that he received them as a gift from his grand-father, Nathoo Dadajee, under a writing date 9th March 1864, before which time they had been in the possession of Nathoo himself. The Subordinate Judge of Malligaum (Mr. T. Taylor) held that the claim was barred by the law of limitation, as neither Sudashew nor Mahadu had been in possession of the trees in dispute since the date of the sale. He, therefore, threw out the suits with costs (22nd October 1869).

Dissatisfied, Mahadu appealed to the District Court of Tanna on the ground, among others, that the suit was not barred by limitation. The District Judge (Mr. W. [illegible]) reversed the decree [illegible] Subordinate Judge (19th September 1870), holding that the cause of action did not accrue to the plaintiff in 1850 under the date of sale; but in 1864, when defendant Rajaram trespassed on the property under the deed of gift.

From this decision, Rajaram specially appealed to the High Court, and urged, that (1) the District Judge was wrong in holding that the claim was not barred by limitation, and that (2) he ought to have held the cause of action to arise from the date of the sale in 1850 and not from appellant Rajaram's possession under his deed of gift in 1864, as Rajaram and his grantor (Nathoo Dadajee) were held to have been in possession since the date of the said sale.

Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, for the special appellant, argued that the Subordinate Judge in whose Court the suit was brought held it distinctly proved that neither Mahadu nor his father Sudashiw had ever taken possession of the trees under the deed of sale; and that they had since then been in the possession of Nathoo Dadajee, and after him of the appellant Rajaram. He contended that when the plea of limitation was set up for the defence, it was for the plaintiff to show that he, or the person under whom he claimed, had been in possession of the trees within twelve years prior to the institution of the suit.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, for the respondent, answered that the District Judge found it proved that the plaintiff took the fruit of the trees in dispute for two or three years after the purchase, and that that finding gave rise to the presumption that the possession which had once commenced continued till the plaintiff was dispossessed by the defendant in 1864.

The Court decided—The Judge has not disposed satisfactorily of the question of limitation. He has held that the cause of action arose when the defendant took possession in 1864. This is not necessarily so. The defendant claims to have succeeded to Nathoo Dadajee, and alleges that Nathoo had possession from the date of the sale to the plaintiff up to the time of his death. The plaintiff must prove that he obtained possession under his purchase from Nathoo, and that he has had possession at a date within the period prescribed by the law of limitation. The decree is reversed, and the case is remanded for a new decision with reference to the above remarks.

PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

THE following passengers from Calcutta reached Madras on the 6th:—

Per P & O S N Co's steam ship Columbian—From Calcutta to Madras—Colonel Turnbull and native servant, Mrs E Jackson, and 3 infants, child and European female servant, Mr D Lowe's native servant, and Mrs Jackson's 3 native servants.

From Calcutta to Galle—Mr J Sutcliffe, Mrs Futz, and Mrs Chehardt.

From Calcutta to Singapore—Mr Finke.

From Calcutta to King George's Sound—Mr W Oldham.

From Calcutta to Melbourne—Mr R Lloyd Todd, and Mr B King.

From Calcutta to Sydney—Mrs Reid and infant, child, and European servant, Mr Maddocks, and Private Fox Phanaigh.

From Calcutta to Southampton—Messrs R R Dickson and F R Little, Captain and Mrs Evans and infant, and Revd F Hinde.

THE steamer sailed from Madras on the same day with the following additional passengers:—

From Madras to Southampton—Mr J Mullaly, Mrs J Mullaly and infant, Miss Buchanan, Messrs Alfred Mullaly and Charles Mullaly, Masters Fred Mullaly, Herbert Mullaly and Alex Mullaly, and one native ayah, Captain J Obbard, Lieut-Col Hodgson and Master Hodgson, Mr C H Trotman, Miss E M James, Mr Hayne, Mr Streeter, Mr Trotman, child, and infant embarked from Galle.

From Madras to Brindisi—Mr Stephen Horsley.

From Madras to Suez—Colonel Webb.

From Madras to Sydney—Mr A E Woolley and Mr J F Grady

From Madras to Melbourne—Mr G Edwards, Mr G Twitchin, Mr P Clark, Mr J Meiclitan, Mr J Thompson, Mr W Place, Mr J Connor, Mr L Moss, Mr J McCarthy, Mr W Stead, Mr A Young, and Mr Hayan alias Hart

From Madras to Galle—Mr Thos. Clarke.

MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

ANNUAL RELIEFS.

THE following programme of the movements of H. M.'s Indian troopships during the season 1871-72, is received from the Horse Guards:—

FROM ENGLAND.

First voyage, the ship Malabar with the 44th Regiment will arrive in Bombay on the 1st November 1871.

Second voyage, the ship Crocodile with the 70th Regiment will arrive in Bombay on the 10th November 1871.

Third voyage, the ship Serapis with the 13th Brigade R. A., will arrive in Bombay on the 16th November 1871.

Fourth voyage, the ship Euphrates with the 54th Regiment will arrive in Bombay on the 24th November 1971.

Fifth voyage, the ship Jumna with drafts will arrive in Bombay on the 29th December 1871.

Sixth voyage, the ship Crocodile with drafts will arrive in Bombay on the 1st February 1872.

Seventh voyage, the ship Serapis with drafts will arrive in Bombay on the 27th February 1872.

Eighth voyage, the ship Euphrates with drafts will arrive in Bombay on the 5th March 1872.

Ninth voyage, the ship Malabar with the 48th Regiment from Malta will arrive in Bombay on the 1st April 1872

Tenth voyage, the ship Jumna with the 68th Regiment will arrive in Bombay on the 12th April 1872.

N. B.—It will be observed that (with one exception) the whole of the troop ships will proceed this season via the Suez Canal.

POONA RACES—1871.

ENTRANCES, 1ST JULY.

THE DERBY.

Mr. Davison's.....g a h.....Grey Warrior.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

Mr. A's.....b n g.....Snip.

THE COLONIAL AND ENGLISH MAIDEN STAKES.

Mr. A's .....b aus geld .....Dick Turpin.
" .....black aus geld..Daredevil.
Major Crosbie's .....bay wr geld.....Lord Lyon.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's .....caust c .....Satellite.

POONA SWEEPSTAKES.

H. H. Aga Khan's.....One nomination
Mr. Ali Abdoola's..... do.

THE DECCAN STAKES.

Major Crosbie's .....bay wr geld...Lord Lyon.

THE GRAND STAKES.

Major Crosbie's .....bay wr geld ...Lord Lyon.
Mr. A's .....b aus geld ...Dick Turpin.
" .....black aus geld..Daredevil.
" .....brown aus mare Lady Bird.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's .....c aus c .....Satellite.
Major C. Names .....b aus geld .....Nar Nar Goon.

THE LOTTERY STAKES.

Mr. A's .....bay aus geld ...Dick Turpin.
" .....black aus geld Daredevil.
" .....brown aus mare. Lady Bird.
Major C. Names .....b aus geld .....Nar Nar Goon.

THE SASSOON CUP.

Mr. Davison's .....g a h .....Grey Warrior.

J. H. HENDERSON,
Honorary Secretary Poona Races.

CRICKET AT POONA.

THE MARRIED VS. THE SINGLE.

THE match was concluded on Thursday last and resulted in favor of the married, who from their excellent play well deserved their victory. The match throughout was a perfect success, thanks to the able exertions of the captain of the Club who, although thrown over without any intimation by some who had previously promised to play, failed, and found substitutes.

The best thanks of the Club and also of the ladies were given to Colonel Thompson for the very kind loan of his tent, which he immediately sent for on hearing that the one which had given such refreshing shade to the ladies on the previous match had vanished during the night. Whereto—we know not—but from information received we hope to catch the purloiner.

The pavilion has been much improved and would have gained the end in view were it left entirely to the use of the cricketers who are obliged to use it for dressing purposes. The tent was pitched in an excellent position from which the ladies could both see the game and enjoy the music, which, by the kind permission of Colonel McCleod, was allowed to be present on the ground. In concluding the account of the match we have but one thing to suggest, *and that is that* having so many blank days in the week one should be given entirely to cricket, and her to athletic sports, another to pigeon shooting, and one to racing, and as Monday and Thursday are devoted to hunting, now so successfully commenced, time would never hang as heavily as at present—nor need we have on any one day too much of a good thing.

THE MARRIED.

Mr. Trueman, b Ashburner ...	13	c Hervey Fuller.....	6
" Mathew, b Stephenson ...	0	c Forde, Stephenson...	8
" Malcomson, c Straubenzie, Stephenson	51	c Straubenzie, Stephenson.....	37
" Capel, b Stephenson	15	c Fuller, Stephenson ..	0
" Edwards, b Straubenzie...	1	b Fuller	3
" Johnson, b Stephenson...	20	c b w Stephenson	14
" Coddington, c Straubenzie, Stephenson	10	b Fuller	9
" Thompson, b Adams	0	c Straubenzie, Stephenson.....	13
" Bruce, b Adams	3	not out	7
" Ryve, c Alexander, Stephenson	5	run out	9
" Aitkin, c Straubenzie, Adam.....	16	b Stephenson	0
" Bulkley, run out.....	1	b Stephenson.....	1
" Wake, not out.....	2	c Straubenzie, Fuller.	10
	B. 5, L. B. 3, W. B. 9...	17	B. 5, L. B. 4, W. 9 ... 18
		153	135

THE SINGLE.

Lieut. Fuller, run out	35	c Wake, Edwards.....	15
Capt. Straubenzie, b Johnson..	7	c Bulkley, Edwards...	4
Lieut. Stephenson, R.A., L. B. W. Trueman	2	b Edwards	0
A. Mark, Esq., b Johnson.....	0		
Capt. Bell, c Ryves Bruce.....	26	b Edwards.....	15
Lieut. Walmsley, run out	2	L. B. W. Johnson.....	5
Lieut. Hardiman, b Johnson..	20	b Edwards.....	0
Johnson.....	0	not out	23
Lieut. Anderson, run out	19	b Edwards	5
Ensign Hervey, run out.....	3	c Wake, Johnson	0
Shuttleworth, Esq., not out ...	0	b Johnson	2
J. Adams, Esq., b Edwards...	1	Edwards	2
Lieut. Forde, b Johnson	2	b Johnson	1
	B. 16, L. B. 3, W. 0 ...	28	B. 8, L. B. 2, W. 2, N. B 1 ... 13
		145	85

A NEW REVELATION.

THE *Combaconum Athenæum* writes—"Our correspondent from Cuddalore tells us of a tremendous farce that is being acted near Virdachelam. One Ramalinga Pillai, a Tamil scholar of some repute, it appears, has set himself up for a god, and promises his votaries the resurrection of their relatives and friends that have departed this world. Thousands throng there daily; and a pandal is being erected at the cost of Rs. 15,000!!! in honor of the coming day when that glorious miracle will be wrought. We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that so many of our countrymen are so credulous. And yet we have no doubt of the truth of our correspondent's statements."

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE HOOGHLY.

AN Act for the construction of a bridge across the river Hooghly between Howrah and Calcutta is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will have power to levy on the bridge a fee of two pies on every maund of goods, and three pies on every passenger, with the option of lowering the toll if desirable. His Honour will appoint toll-keepers, determine the byelaws, &c., and will advance for the construction of the bridge such sums, bearing an interest of four and a-half per cent., as are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council. The Lieutenant-Governor must have some knowledge of a disagreeable bridge contest now going on in Scotland between a Chief with the people on his side, and the Duke of Athol, and the present Bill seems to have been framed with great exactness to prevent any such misfortune occurring here. The *Gazette* also contains an amended Bill for local ratings, but the alterations do not involve the principles of the bill. *Friend of India.*

THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN TURKISH ARABIA.

THE Inspector General Indian Medical Department sends the following interesting letters to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, regarding the late outbreak of cholera in Turkish Arabia, under date 12th May 1871. The first is a letter from Surgeon W. H. Colvill, Civil Surgeon, Bagdad, to the Inspector General Indian Medical Department, dated Bagdad, 29th March 1871, and which is as follows:—

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that cholera has appeared in this province, Turkish Arabia. In the beginning of last December two or three cases were supposed to have happened at Moskid-Ali, a small town on the brink of a precipice overlooking the inland sea of Nejef, close to the river Euphrates, and about seventy miles south from this. It was supposed the disease was brought by the followers of the King of Persia who visited that place. On the 10th of March cholera appeared at Karna, a little marshy village in the fork at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, and about 45 miles north-west from Busreh. Four or five people died, and the disease ended on the 15th. At Busreh it appeared on March 17th, that is twelve days ago; but although the dates and the position of the places might lead to the supposition that the disease passed down the Euphrates, I have as yet no proof of it, and the Sanitary Inspector does not think so. Its progress in Busreh was this: from the 17th to 22nd of this month there were 5 or 6 deaths; 23rd, 31 deaths; 24th, 19 deaths; 25th, 11 deaths; 26th, 12 deaths; 27th, 11 deaths; 28th, 4 deaths—in all 94 deaths; and as in the outbreak of 1865 it was most severe amongst the Persian pilgrims *en route* to the tombs of Ali and Hussain. There has been no fresh case for four days.

Cholera having been reported from Bushire in the end of February, quarantine was established at Busreh on the 2nd of March for vessels arriving from the former port. But on cholera appearing in Busreh itself on the 17th, a quarantine of ten days was laid on steamers between Busreh and this. One English merchant steamer is now in quarantine, but she has been permitted to count in the four days taken on the voyage, and in order to perform the remaining six days she is run alongside the river bank, four miles by road from this, and a little square of ground is marked off by a ditch two feet wide within the yards of a village and a stone's throw from a well-frequeuted road, in which space the passengers can amuse themselves. Luckily all on board appear healthy, and the next steamer is fortunately to perform her quarantine in a desert place much further down the river.

But who conducts this quarantine, and what is it like? In this country there is a separate sanitary staff, and in the provinces of Turkish Arabia it is composed of an inspector and four subordinate officers. The sanitary officers look, in a measure, after the health of the towns in which they may be placed, and I must say the cleanliness of Bagdad and Busreh may compare very favourably with that of Nishny, Novgorod, Rasan, Limbirsk, or any of the towns on the banks of the Volga, and even with Moscow itself, though not with the civilized cities of Europe.

But the disposition of the staff is chiefly with the idea of preventing the invasion of disease from Persia, for it is sprinkled along the frontier of that country, one post being at Suleimaniyah, another at Khanikin, a third at Mendalli, and the fourth at Busreh, while the head-quarters of the whole is Bagdad. Its constitution is curious: it is a sort of double government, for while there is a European inspector in Bagdad and a European officer at each of the four outlying stations, an equal number of Turkish officials hold the same relative position in the same places with the Europeans, and are in every case superior to them in rank. There are, in fact, two heads at each station, and no subordinates to carry out details unless in the case of cleansing the towns, where there are scavengers, and their inspectors paid for by a local tax. The Government contemplates, I am told, the abolition of the Turkish officials, who are utterly ignorant of their work

and orphans of officers who entered the army before 1859. Those officers were entitled to have the fund kept up, and they were found to keep up their subscriptions during the rest of their service. After the subscriptions ceased there would be a dead charge for some years.

The witness proceeded to enumerate other items of miscellaneous receipts. One was 5,712/. on the sale of durbar presents. The Government officers, he said, were not allowed to retain for their own use the presents made to them, and they were sold, and the proceeds applied to revenue. Another receipt was 451,211/. on account of the superannuation police fund. Arrangements were made for giving superannuation allowances to constables out of a fund to be formed by a deduction from their pay of about 3 per cent. There was no definite actuarial scheme ever made for the regulation of these matters, and it was found, after some years' experience, either from constables leaving the service before becoming entitled to pensions or from being promoted to grades in which they would be entitled, under the Government rules, to pensions without payment, that the claims on the fund would be small, and it was determined to discontinue the system, the Government taking the fund with the obligations, and it was intended that the pay of the constabulary should be readjusted in reference to the consideration of the constables receiving pensions. There would be a charge on the Government for these pensions. The municipalities contributed 207,000/. for the municipal police. The total amount of these miscellaneous receipts for the year 1869-70 was 1,446,982/.

Mr. Fawcett—Can I examine this witness as to whether items have been put down as income which ought to be stated as capital?

The Chairman—I do not think the witness is competent to explain the motives of the Government.

Mr. Fawcett—I simply want it as a matter of account.

The Chairman—He can tell you whether an item is in one account or another, but he cannot be called upon to explain the motives of the Government.

Mr. Fawcett (to the witness)—You belong to the Control department?—I do.

What is this department for?—For the audit of all civil expenditure, and for the record of all civil revenue.

Then it would be your duty if an item is put down as income that ought to be put down as capital, to protest?—Not to protest; to point out.

Does the Audit department see that there is the authority of the Government for the particular item audited?—That is its special duty.

This large sum of 450,000/. was virtually taken from the pockets of the police?—It was part of the conditions on which they were engaged that they should pay this sum. The Government is going to decrease their pay in respect of the advantage of the pensions.

Is this sum of 450,000/. fairly put down to income? Should it not have been put down to capital?—There is no such thing as a capital account in the receipts.

Mr. Fawcett—I observe that whenever there has been a surplus in the revenue of India, it has always been owing to the receipt of some such item as this, which ought to be placed to the account of capital.

The Chairman—There is no such thing as a capital account in the accounts of the Government. It is simply a debt account.

The room was then cleared, and the committee remained in deliberation for some time. On the re-admission of the public the examination was continued.

Mr. Fawcett (to the witness)—You describe yourself as Comptroller General of India. You do not mean that you are Comptroller of the Government of India?

Witness—Certainly not.

There is no comptroller-general to protest against their payments?—No.

You say as a matter of account none of these miscellaneous receipts, from whatever source they may have been derived, have ever been devoted to capital, but they have been always spent as income?—I cannot say I spent as income. They have been added to, and have been fed in, the income of the year; but clearly wherever it is merely a transfer of an obligation there is no addition to the revenue of the year. This does not form a receipt in cash. A portion of it will be found in a reduction of treasury notes bearing interest which appears in the financial accounts, and is, therefore, a discharge of debt to that extent.

How much of this 451,000/. has been devoted to the reduction of the debt?—I think that can only be inferred from the result of the accounts as showing a surplus of revenue over expenditure or otherwise. If this half million were deducted from the revenue and the result was an exact equilibrium, I should say there was a virtual reduction of revenue to that extent.

Then this was introduced into the account to produce this equilibrium?—It is not accurate to say that these sums have been placed in the account in order to produce an equilibrium. Items of a similar character will be found on the debtor side of the account. That is not a matter which I understood the committee wished to inquire into at the present time, but I may mention shortly that large amounts for the Port Canning Railway, and one or two other items, were put to the account of expenditure.

Can you state how much has been devoted in the manner you describe to produce this equilibrium?—I should specify the following items:—capital of police superannuation fund, 451,211/.; capitalisation and tribute, 107,168/.; accumulated receipts on the sale of waste lands, 416,614/.; making a total of 974,993/.

Then you would say that the financial position of India would be accurately described by stating that there is a deficiency of 974,993/. unless there was exceptional expenditure?—Which on this occasion there is. I cannot leave that out of sight; the amount is 364,746/.

Leaving the deficit for the year 1869-70, 600,000/.?—610,000/.

In that case there [illegible] ...tions. There have been transactions of a similar character. I cannot say that they have occurred in many previous years, but from their nature they are not capable of constant occurrence.

Then, with regard to the sum on account of the military fund, I understand that that really represents a transaction which may be described as discounting the future, but the Government is incurring an increased charge which they will have to meet?—That is the fact.

Mr. J. B. Smith—Allow me to ask, supposing it be as Mr. Fawcett states, is it any part of your duty, as comptroller, to point out these things to the Government?—It is no part of my duty to protest against the action of the Government.

Merely to carry out their orders?—Merely to carry out their orders.

You say the Government have expended the capital from which certain charges are to be provided?—Yes; but they have the use of this capital without charge for interest.

Mr. Eastwick—You say the disbursements from the military fund may go on for nearly a century, and that the children of officers are entitled to come upon it; but is it not the fact that females cease on marriage to have any claim on the fund, and males on reaching the age of twenty-one?—Yes.

The witness then entered into an explanation of the miscellaneous military receipts, which for 1869-70 amounted to 1,060,423/. This, he stated, was made up from various sources, and among the items he enumerated were 12,240/. paid for discharges; 51,800/. on the sale of commissariat provisions and stores; 217,503/. the proceeds of the sale of malt liquor bought in England sold to the troops; and 96,000/. from the sale of spirits.

Colonel George Chesney, formerly of Bengal, was next called. He stated that he had charge of the Public Works Department in Bengal from 1861 to 1870. There was an item in the revenue accounts, under the head of public works, of 957,714/. That was composed mainly of three items—miscellaneous receipts, 173,478/.; water rent from irrigation works, 530,656/.; and railways, 253,850/. The water rent was gradually expanding. In 1869-70 the receipt from that source in the North Western Provinces was exceptionally large, on account of the drought of the previous season. It amounted to 324,198/., that for the previous year being 259,230/. There were gross receipts. The expenditure appeared on the other side of the account. He should explain that until recently the Government derived no direct benefit from irrigation works. When the British assumed the government of the country, they found it was the custom of the native rulers to maintain the irrigation works then in existence at their own cost, recouping themselves by the assessment on the land. This was the plan adopted by the British Government in southern India, where irrigation works were first established, and which had been maintained up to the present time. The first beginning of a revenue from irrigation works was in connection with the works in the North-Western Provinces. A water rate was established there. That example was followed in the Punjab, and had since been followed in Bengal and in Bombay. In Bengal the rent was derived from the Orissa works which had been purchased by the Government. In the North-Western Provinces a great part of the rent was derived from the Ganges Canal and another part from the Jumna. The rates were levied under the authority of a legislative Act, which prescribed a maximum tariff. The rate varied from 2s. 6d. an acre to 10s. according to the nature of the crop, and the quantity of water required to bring it to maturity. The water in the Ganges Canal was, generally speaking, not equal to the demand. The canal was in full working order, and so were the other canals, with the exception of the great canal in the Punjab, which was not quite completed. It was impossible to estimate the revenue from the Punjab, but the demand for water from the Ganges Canal was steadily rising, not, perhaps, year by year, but the general tendency was to improvement, and there was every reason to think that the same would take place in the Punjab. The Ganges Canal for many years did not pay its expenses. The obtaining of revenue from irrigation was always a very slow process. A capital and revenue account of the works was kept, which enabled the Government to show the working expenses. A charge of 5 per cent. was made for capital, and on the other side there was the revenue and the balance of profit and loss, as the case might be. In general terms he should say that there was a net profit of 7½ per cent. after charging all working and establishment expenses. The loss of previous years was not calculated. The two canals from the Jumna were paying 17 or 18 per cent. on their capital. The Orissa works were coming into working order. The Ganges Canal was navigable. The channel was not sufficiently large to give off the quantity of water that could be sold. The irrigation was conducted by sluices, changes taken off at intervals. The canals in Madras had produced great results, but that was not shown by figures, except that the land revenue had increased enormously.

In respect to railways, the witness showed there had been a loss in the last two years, which he attributed to mercantile depression in England which had seriously affected trade in India. In the estimates for the present year there was no receipt from railways, but the expenditure side of the account showed a charge. The Government guaranteed the railway companies 5 per cent., and he believed there were three railways that paid more than 5 per cent.

On the subject of stores the witness said there was a stock-taking every year, and the sale of them depended on the merits of the case.

The committee then adjourned.

THE ESBEKIEH PUBLIC GARDENS.

THE new public gardens on the Esbekieh in Cairo are the daily resort of large numbers of the population, both native and European. The charming place, indeed, with its rich and broad carpets of downy grass, its grottoes, kiosks, winding brooks, lakes, waterfalls, and a rare collection of trees, plants and shrubs, could not fail to attract the attention and excite the admiration of all who delight in the beauties of nature and feel an interest in the achievements of art. From 6 to 8, every afternoon, one of the Egyptian regimental bands plays for the amusement of the public, and on Friday, the day of gala and Mussulman Sunday, the band of H. H. the Khilewi's own regiment, composed of some sixty musicians, all Egyptians, executes a variety of choice classic, operatic, and other pieces, and in so masterly a manner, that the nicest connoisseur and the severest critic cannot but confess that there is really a substantial stuff in the Egyptians, capable of being applied to both art and science.—*Egyptian Messenger.*

AMUSEMENT IN PARIS.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Wednesday, June 14.

PARIS has at length got the summer, with the weather we have been so long wishing for, and of course as was to be expected, we are all grumbling horribly because we have got what we have been praying for any time the last fortnight. The directors of the theatres especially look on themselves as ill used members of society; the heat empties their houses; although, in spite of their complaints, a fresh theatre re-opens almost every night. Let me advise those among your readers who like good acting and amusement to go to the Gymnase; those who understand French thoroughly, and who like a good laugh, to go and see Gavaut, Minard et Cie, at the Palais Royal; and those who do not feel themselves altogether at home in French, to go to the Gaieté, where there is a *féerie* of a gorgeous kind, and Theresa to sing. The directors of theatres are feeling not a little uncomfortable just now in Paris. In addition to the inactivity forced upon them by the war and the siege, they have fears for the future before them, as well as regrets for the past. It seems certain that the Government intends to reduce the subsidies of many of the theatres, and altogether to suppress that of others. The Opera, which used to receive under the Empire something very like a million of francs from the State, will in future, it is rumoured, only obtain a subvention of 500,000 francs, or just half the sum it used to receive. The pecuniary position of the Opera was far from satisfactory under the Empire, even with its large subvention; and it is hardly conceivable that any director will be able to conduct the Opera as it used to be conducted with only half the subsidy. The prices demanded by singers is not likely to fall, as the competition of Russia, England, and America is as great as ever. Raising the prices of entrance would be nothing less than suicidal in the present condition of the Parisian purse; and thus, if neither prices can be raised, nor expenses lowered, one does not see how any successor of the present director is to be able to pay his way; and it would argue great ignorance of Paris and the Parisians to suppose that the closing of the Opera would have no more effect on Paris life than the closing for a season or two of the Italian Opera in London. The Grand Opera in Paris is as much an institution there as are the Clubs in Pall-mall. In its foyers, and—well, yes, in its coulisses, you—and you used to meet, I should say—all the most note-worthy men in Paris. Ministers had always a stall or box at the Opera, just as they belong to a Club in England. On a first night you met with men of "every world." Boursiers and danseuses, bankers and men of letters, artists and journalists, met and exchanged sentiments. If all this be suddenly swept away, it will leave a void in Paris life which will be greatly felt by the Parisians, who, after all, do so much to give the key-note to political parties. We have it on good authority, that it is dangerous to let Paris suffer from *ennui*, and that she will so suffer there can be little doubt, if her chief theatres are to be closed. I do not speak here of the number of hard-working people that the closing of the Opera would throw out of employment. Then there is the Théatre Français, which has hitherto been in the receipt of 250,000f. a year, or 10,000/., as subsidy from the State. It is now proposed to reduce this sum to 150,000f. The prosperity of the Théatre Français means the prosperity of the dramatic art in France, for to it all eyes turn for example, and on the playing of its actors all performers endeavours—of course with varying success—to model their style throughout France, or might we not almost say throughout the world? Any of your readers who have been present at a performance of the company which is now playing at the Opera Comique (as it is called) in the Strand, will surely be of opinion that the breaking up of such a company would be a blow to all dramatic art. And to look at it from a narrower point of view, it is plain that anything tending to diminish the amusements of Paris would tend to diminish the attractions of the capital, and hence its attractions to a stranger. And Paris cannot afford to do without foreigners, much as she may grumble at their presence, and attribute even the Commune to foreign machinations.

However, with or without theatres, the great city is resuming her wonted appearance in a manner which is really wonderful, and seems almost incredible. We have had a sudden spell of hot weather, and the Boulevards are full and [illegible] far into the night, in spite of Thiers's edict that all cafés should be shut by eleven o'clock. Yesterday afternoon as I walked up the Boulevard des Italiens, I could not help remarking the difference between the Boulevard as it looks to-day and the Boulevard as I remember it twelve months ago. Except for many kiosks which look like skeletons, and the presence of an occasional plate-glass window, it is difficult to see any external difference in the aspect of the city. The Champs Elysées, the Bois de Boulogne, the Allée de Longchamps, and the Cours la Reine are filling over with crowds of promenaders, taking their afternoon drive, or listening to the military bands which are playing in various localities. Even the schemes of Communists in Prussia, just as they used to do last year. The journalists are imbibing the same deceitful beverage at the Café Riche, and it is a safe conjecture that they are discussing the inquity of the promised re-imposition of the one-sou stamp on newspapers.

Paris est mort! Vive Paris! We have forgotten our woes and our wrongs, our battles and our defeats, for has not the fine weather begun? Is there not a roaring farce at the Palais-Royal, and has not Mdlle. Trois-Etoiles come back from London with a new style of coiffeur which makes the ladies of the Quartier Breda yellow with envy? Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we have to pay taxes.

THE ENTRY OF THE TROOPS INTO BERLIN.

(BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JUNE 15, EVENING.

WEATHER beautiful. Strangers are arriving in thousands, and the crowd in the streets is so great that locomotion is almost impossible. Decorations are finished; their artistic excellence and general effect excite great admiration. The procession will occupy nearly five miles. On entering at the Halle Gate-bridge, the colossal statue of Berolina, 30 feet high, is first seen. It is the work of Enke, and is produced at the cost of the city. Along the road to the Askanischen Place is a row of posts ornamented with garlands of the various German colours. In the Place is a splendid trophy, representing the achievements of Weissenburg and Woerth. Then follows the Postsdames Place, in order of note wherein is an enormous monument, in which the central figure represents Victory; and two on either side represent Metz and Strasburg respectively. There are also a row of captured cannon surmounting the central figure. The Victory is the production of the sculptor Schulz of Rome. Along the road to the Brandenburg Gate are rows of posts decorated with medallions, flags, and laurels. Outside the gate there is a magnificent triumphal arch; at the four corners are the bears representing the ancient arms of Berlin. From this point, along the avenue Unter den Linden, the ornamentation increases in grandeur and effect. Large paintings extend across the road. They represent episodes in the campaign. One attracting most attention being an allegorical sketch showing the Bavarians and other South Germans uniting with Prussia. One sight specially noteworthy is the decoration of the Palace of the Crown Prince; amidst garlands are medallions of victories won by the forces constituting the Crown Prince's army. There is scarcely a house in the Unter den Linden which is not decked out with appropriate ornaments. The preparations for the ceremony of unveiling the [illegible] William the Third, as well as that comprising the Germania statue, in front of the Royal Palace, are completed.

Field Marshal Von Wrangel has visited the former, and walked round to see that everything was in order. The Emperor, Empress, Crown Prince, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, were driven along the route to be followed by the procession, and have been enthusiastically received. Subscriptions for entertaining the troops are pouring in. It is stated that the dinner to be given them on Saturday will be on the most sumptuous scale.

THE BAYSWATER TRAGEDY.

STATEMENT BY THE PRISONER.

THE case for the prosecution of Flora Newington, *alias* Davey, charged with the wilful murder of Mr. F. G. Moon, by stabbing him with a knife in his side, was closed at the Magdalene Police Court on the 16th ultimo. We have already published the evidence given before the Coroner; and the evidence in the police court was to the same effect; but at the conclusion of the evidence the accused, after being cautioned by the magistrate that what she said would be given in evidence against her, made the following statement:—

The prisoner said in a firm voice: I distinctly contradict Mr. Pickford. He never asked me how he died. On the instant he heard that Mr. John Moon was coming, he said he would go, and wished me not to say that he had been in the habit of coming there. I said—How can I do that when I have been obliged to telegraph to him, he being the only person that I could send to Sir Francis Wilson. He said 'Then do the best you can.' That was all that took place about Mr. Moon. I never used the word stab before Mr. Pickford. I desire to state that I am entirely innocent of causing any injury to Mr. Moon. I was introduced to him when I lived with my husband, and up to that time I was moving in good society. After some time a mutual attachment grew up between us, and we saw each other constantly. My husband shortly after left England on account of pecuniary difficulties. Mr. Moon made me some small advances in money, and after some time I agreed to Mr. Moon's proposals, and from that time down to the night in question I was on most intimate terms with him. We always treated each other with the greatest affection, and he was most kind and generous to me; and from the first he always allowed me a private income to do what I like. He did not tie me in any way, but he always came wherever I went. On the day he came as usual, but seemed rather out out at my not attending to his telegram to lunch with him at 40, St. James's-street; but that passed. We dined together, and were on our usual terms of affection, but during the evening he became quarrelsome. I proposed the young ladies coming in, which they did, and he seemed more cheerful; but he soon commenced again, and swore at me. I cried very bitterly, which did not improve him. "Then Mr. Philips, jun., came, and on my return to the dining-room I tried to coax him round, but he was gloomy, on account of his mother's death—Sir Francis, his father, not getting better. He also said he had been taking wine during the day. I offered to stay, and not to go to Hamburgh until he went in June. The conversation turned upon my child, and he made a very uncalled-for remark about her. I asked him not to repeat that again. He did, and said, "If you are not quiet I will throw this bottle at your head." He took up one, and in my defence I took up a knife. He rushed at me to take it away, when a struggle ensued for the knife, and in that struggle he fell. In falling the injury occurred, but how I cannot say. At first, when I felt the blood, I thought it was myself injured, and said, "Oh, Fred, what have you done!" Had I received the injury, Mr. Moon might have been in just such a sad position as I am in, for having caused my death, and he would have been as innocent. Far from having any reason to injure him, I would have been the first to protect him, for I loved him dearly. He was my very all, and without him life is a blank to me. I have forfeited husband and character in trying to act to his habits. I still hope that his family will not prosecute me, and I do not despair that they will, after their natural indignation and grief have subsided, themselves believe I am innocent, as I am before God.

The prisoner read the whole of the above, which was listened to with breathless interest.

Mr. Mansfield then committed the prisoner to the next Central Criminal Court for trial on the charge of wilful murder.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

JUNE 17.

"ENGLISH LUXURY."—France is to have it now. An income tax is asked.

"ENTERING THE SOCIAL CIRCLE."—Making the first cut into a round of beef.

ONE OF TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL-DAYS.—The day he lectured the House for adjourning over the Derby.

INTERNATIONAL TOAST AND SENTIMENT.—The health of Mr. Darwin, and our poor relations in the Zoological Gardens and over the water.

Alluding to the chances of the Bourbons and the Napoleons, a contemporary says that "Frenchmen care neither for the Lily nor the Bee." Then, we despise them, and we hope our friend, Mr. Samuel Warren, does the same.

MUSICAL MEM.

Mrs. Malaprop paid her first visit to the International Exhibition last week, and had the pleasure of hearing the band of the Honourable Distillery Company.

M. L'IMPLACABLE.

In presence of the stern measures of "repression" just now in hand, not the most untruthful Communist will deny that M. Thiers is a vigorous chief of the executive.

COMMERCIAL INSTINCT.

Dugald—"Did ye hear that Sawney McNab was ta'en up for stealin' a coo?"

Donald—"Hoot, toot, the stipit bodie! Could he no bocht it an' no paid for't?"

ELIGIBLE OPENING AT HOLLOWAY.

There is a comedy now being performed which is called *Four Cousins*, and there is a new novel announced with the title *Half a Dozen Daughters*. Is there no dramatist or novelist who will do something with "The Seven Sisters Road;" and say why they rode?

MULTUM IN PARVO:

These be what a Cuss must keep,
For happiness who hankers:
Sober, ample, and a balance
At his blessed bankers'.

BIBO BENEDICK IMPECUNIOSUS.

WHY DOES MAN DIE?

A pamph'et with this title is in circulation. "That woman may live," angrily grunted a very hard-working man, who hadn't recovered from giving a cheque for a milliner's big bill. [But he has no more die in him than Mr. Punch, and that very evening desired his handsome wife to get a new dress for her birthday party. We hate such inconsistency.]

CAVALRY CRITICISM.

Adjutant (to Riding-Master)—"I 'ope, there's Mr. Quickstep" (who had just exchanged into the regiment from the Infantry.) "How does he get on?"

Riding-Master—"Well, Sir, I think he's the hossiest gen'leman afut—and the futtiest gen'leman on a hos that ever I've met with since I've been in the reg'ment!"

REAL SOOTHSAYERS V. SHAM.

A popular novelist writes, "There is never more roaring laughter than at a dinner of parsons." A classical scoffer remarks that the British Augurs are superior to the hypocrisy admired in the Augurs of Rome. We neutralise the scoff by retorting that an honest man's laugh and a humbug's are as different as the laughter of man and of the hyæna.

GOING TO THE BAD.

All the way from the National Gallery
Unto the Royal Academy
As I walked, I was guilty of raillery,
Which I felt was very bad o' me.
Thinking of Art's disasters,
Still sinking to deeper abysses,
I said, "From the Old Masters
Why go to the new misses?"

FLIPPANCY.

Captain Jinks—"Who is the benevolent-looking gentleman just coming in?"

Mrs. Malaprop—"Mrs. Witherington Mildew, the famous advocate for women's rights."

Captain Jinks—"Ha, ha! Very good! But I mean the little man, with the velvet collar."

Mrs. Malaprop—"O, I beg your pardon—that's her husband. He's a most lady-like person, and considered rather pretty."

THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS (June 2 to 10, 1871).

Scene—The Parks. Subject—The Weather.

Enter Smith wrapped up, meeting Brown in an Ulster coat with an umbrella under his arm.

Smith (to Brown)—Merry Christmas to you.

Brown—Same to you, and many of 'em. Can't stop, I'm rather in a hurry; just off by train to be in time for the meet at eleven.

Smith—Hope you'll have a good run. I'm going to fetch my skates. Good bye. [Exeunt separately—Wind changes.

LEEDS TRUMP.

On Friday, June 2, 1871, J. B. Johnson, of Leeds, being on London bridge, saw a passenger fall from a Greenwich steamer—jumped from the parapet—swam to the drowning man, and saved him.

Dr. Johnson wrote—

"On Thames's banks, in silent thought, we stood,
Where Greenwich smiles upon the silver flood."

J. B. Johnson acted—

From Thames's bridge, with silent pluck, a dive,
There, Greenwich man, here, Yorkshire feat, survive!

"WANTED, A FEW FINE ACTIVE YOUNG MEN!"

A War-Office order has directed that the height of recruits is to be increased from 5 feet 4½ inches to 5 feet 5 inches.

It's all very well to raise the standard, but will the recruits flock to it? There isn't so much objection to the flag, but the colours they like best are the colours of John Bull's money—the yellow of the sovereign, and the white of the pay shilling.

"No bounty, and no pension!"—a short service, but not a merry one!"

Hm!—as the Chelsea Prophet says, "Least old fisher of men, Sergeant Kite, might be a thundering liar, but he gorged his gudgeon. Cardwell can't. Recruits won't rise to his present bait. He must try a new cast, and a fresh fly.

AGAIN ALREADY?

Has a noble nation not had enough of interfering with its neighbours? Will it not have enough on its hands as good for it to attempt to confine itself for some time to come to minding its own business? Not so, think the Legitimists; at the offices of whose provincial journals an address to be presented to the Pope on the 16th of June lies for signature, terminating as follows:—

"May France, restored and regenerated, soon lend once more the aid of her avenging arm to her oppressed father."

The Bourbonists appear, like the Bonapartists, to have learned nothing, but, unlike them, to have forgotten much. Forgetful, seemingly, of the consequences of the mistake made by a noble nation in attacking United Germany, they now propose, as soon as they are in power, that it shall assail Italian Unity. Or do they remember the mistake well enough, but think it will not be repeated by a noble nation in attacking a neighbour whom they believe to be a weaker one? May the noble nation not again commit a crime, which, if committed, will, it is to be hoped, again prove a blunder even greater than the last.

SLAVERY IN BRITAIN.

With his eyes starting from their sockets, and with his hair (or what there is of it) lifting his hat from his head, Mr. Punch reads *this* in a Surrey newspaper:—

For Sale—A very handsome walnut pianoforte (Kirkman), at a reduced price. Also Finish'd Governess (non-resident), at the same address.

Nothing but a hatful of points of exclamation could do justice to Mr. Punch's feelings, and such a display of those notes would not look pretty in print. He therefore uses instead a single note of interrogation, and asks "Why—a—a—?"

You're kicking his self-abasement's exhausted, do you? Catch anything of his being exhausted, except his patience when the correspondence is being opened. Read this—

"Lord Waldegrave was sold yesterday to Lord Poulett for 15 guineas."

Ah, well! This won't do. Marathon, Pilgrim Fathers, Wilberforce, O'Connell, Garibaldi, sun and Snakes, we are going to sink into the plate-glass windows, and the spangled eagle, or whatever it is. Britons never, never, never, etc.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

Great nations, by disaster schooled, advance;
Their greatness oft is sequel of their grief:
With hand upon the page of History, France
Is going to turn over a new leaf.

She means her future to redeem her past,
Eschews her glory—and means deeds;
Of rule, renouncer brag, sad by bombast
Will cause, henceforth, derision to in pire.

Surrounding peoples all, so they increase
By lawful increment, she'll leave alone,
Amongst them glad enough to live in peace,
Nor grudge them theirs, meanwhile she holds her own.

Her children to the good will all their hearts
Apply; with all their heads will seek the true;
They'll chiefly cultivate the useful arts,
And the domestic virtues chiefly, too.

Her teachers will uphold the reign of right.
Her authors and her artists, both, will try
Distinctly to enforce, with all their might,
The according of marriage—by-and-by.

In manners, in amusements, in array,
France will a new example set of taste,
And soon her progrès mmable will say
That Europe is refined when France is chaste.

Their Moloch-worship Frenchmen will abjure,
Respect the schism in his proper sphere,
From foreign foes of keeping them a secure.
Moreover, the policeman they'll revere.

France ne'er will fight for an idea again;
In the world's markets only she'll contend,
And tell us, all ye fools who will, that then
France to mock England's level will descend.

THE FEMALE STUDENTS AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

THE LATE RIOT.

THE following is the remainder of the report of the case in the Court of Session, the first part of which we published in Friday's *Gazette*:—

The trial was resumed on Wednesday, 31st May.

Miss Jex Blake was recalled, and examined by the Lord Advocate.

How did you get in?—The gate was violently wrenched open for us by a gentleman who came running very fast from Surgeons' Hall, and whom I afterwards knew to be Mr. Sanderson. The lady students got in, I think five in number.

How did the mob of students behave when you got through the gate?—I think they were very much astonished at the gate being wrenched open, and began abusing Mr. Sanderson. He was very much knocked about. They used very bad language, and they hustled him. When we got inside we went straight to Dr. Handyside's class-room. It was an examination-day. There were, I think, a dozen or fifteen students there when we went in.

Did any accompany you in?—There was a great rush of men a minute or so after we got into the class-room. The rush was along the passage into the class-room, and on to the benches behind us. Except in the rushing in, I did not see anything improper in their behaviour. There was a great deal of hooting before they entered, but not by them after they entered. There was hooting in the passages, but whether by those who entered the class-room or not I cannot say. Perhaps a dozen might enter the class-room in the rush. Dr. Handyside recognised some of them as not his students, and ordered them out. When we entered the examination had been begun. We took our places, and the examination had proceeded for about a minute when the rush took place. Then Dr. Handyside stopped, while he ordered some students out, and the examination again proceeded. Then, after three or four minutes, the noise kept increasing in the passage. There was uproarious singing and yelling, and violent noises. This went on for two or three minutes. I was attending to the examination, when suddenly I saw Dr. Handyside drop what he had in his hand, and go out very hastily. The noise became somewhat less when he went out, but did not entirely cease. He was absent two or three minutes. One of the students opened the class-room door and looked out. He said—"Gentlemen, to-day the demonstration is outside." Then Dr. Handyside returned, and the examination went on again as usual, but the noise was quite continuous, and every now and then there were rushes made along the passages, and increased shouts. On one of these occasions the door of the class-room was violently opened, and a sheep that grazed outside thrust in. The janitor came to remove it, and Dr. Handyside said—"Let the poor thing be; it has more sense than those outside." (A laugh.) Dr. Handyside then had the doors locked, and the examination proceeded till everyone, including the ladies, had been examined. The noise outside had never ceased from the time. Though it had got better, there was quite enough to show that the mass of the mob was still there, and Dr. Handyside asked me if we should like to go out by the back door. I replied that I thought there were quite enough gentlemen in the class to see that we came to no harm. As soon as I said that, a number of gentlmen came from the front of the benches, and formed themselves into a sort of bodyguard round us. We met Mr. Hoggan, demonstrator of anatomy, in the passage, and he went in front with two or three other gentlemen. The others walked beside us and behind us, and escorted us through the mob home.

You required all the escort you had?—Most decidedly. As we left the hall somebody whistled, and the moment the whistle was heard there was a great access of hooting and yelling outside the gates. The mob was much more numerous than when we entered. We did not actually find it difficult to get through, because the gentlemen who were with us cleared the way, and we were not hustled from any but slight annoyance. But I doubt whether it would have been possible for us to have got through alone; at least we should have met with personal violence. The mob crowded round us and accompanied us to some extent; but the police began making arrests, and they fell off. There was a tremendous uproar when we went out. We very soon got out of the great mass of the crowd; but there were stragglers who kept along with us for some time. One lady was struck on the back, and one was pushed off the pavement. I did not at the time notice anything thrown, but when I got home I found I was plastered with mud up to my shoulders. The other ladies found the same thing, so that mud must have been thrown pretty generally. Up to the time of the riot I had never heard of Mr. Craig the pursuer.

On 2d January, after referring to the riot, you said "This I do know, that the riot was not wholly or mainly due to men from Surgeons' Hall." How did you know that?—Yes. I knew it partly from my own observation, because I saw round me a great many faces I had never seen in Surgeons' Hall; and partly because I was told that there were many University students in the mob. I made the statement in the conviction that it was true, and that is my conviction now.

That the riot was not wholly or mainly due to men from Surgeons' Hall?—Yes; I felt sure that it did not originate with them.

You went on in your speech to say—"I know that Dr. Christison's class-assistant was one of the leaders of the riot, and that the foul language he used could only be explained on the supposition I heard asserted that he was intoxicated?"—I think I said "a leading rioter," or "one of the leading rioters;" and I said "excused" instead of "explained."

How did you come to make that statement?—The petition of the students had been referred to, and I thought it right to show the conduct of the students, and specially of some who were in something like an official position among the students.

The meaning of my question was—How did you come to say that you knew Dr. Christison's class-assistant was a leading rioter, and that foul language had been used?—Because I had been told so in the interval. In the first instance I was told by Dr. Handyside, and most fully, but I heard of Mr. Craig's presence in the riot from numerous people afterwards. I do not think I should have spoken on a single intimation. I took some time to consider before hearing it from Dr. Handyside to ascertain that other people had seen him and knew him. I think it was the day after the riot that Dr. Handyside told me. He was the first from whom I heard there was such a person as Mr. Craig. Mrs. Thorne was with me at the time. Dr. Handyside began by expressing his extreme regret at the usage we had received, and asked me if I had heard foul language applied to us. I replied that I had heard an immense deal of uproar and abuse, but, that I was glad to say I had not distinguished the words. He said he was very glad of that, and gave me to understand that some of the language had been exceedingly bad. He went on to say that it was hearing exceedingly foul language that had made him drop what he had in his hand and go out of the examination room the day before. I asked him if he recognised any of the men when he left the room, and he told me he recognised two or three, and foremost of all Mr. Craig. I think he also said he had recognised Mr. Craig's voice. He also said that he called Mr. Craig by name and told him he was very much surprised to see him there, as he had considered him a gentleman, and had had him at his house. He also told me that, after going out and expostulating with the men at the entrance gate, he was assaulted as he passed, and still found Mr. Craig there. He again spoke to him, and as he turned to go into his classroom he heard Mr. Craig say, "Boo-hoo-hoo" behind his back. He then expressed his opinion that Mr. Craig would not have so behaved if he had been sober. I forget what term he used—whether he said he would have been intoxicated, or have had more than was good for him; but he conveyed to my mind that he thought Mr. Craig could not have so behaved if he had been sober. Two or three days afterwards, Dr. Handyside showed me an anonymous post-card on which was written something to this effect—The fact that Mr. Craig was a leader of the riot of the 18th is explained by the other fact of his being Dr. Christison's class-assistant. I then asked Dr. Handyside again if he was quite sure it was Mr. Craig he had seen so prominent on the day of the riot. He said there could not be the slightest doubt about it, because he knew him personally; and I think he then repeated a good deal of what he had said on the previous occasion. I have heard from others of Mr. Craig's presence in the riot. I had taken some trouble to ask. I made the statement on 2nd January in the firm belief that I was stating what I knew. I have since learned that what I said would seriously affect my professional prospects, if uncontradicted. I took advice on the subject, and then raised this action. I have been offered no retractation or apology for the statement. I would gladly have accepted an apology, to avoid coming into Court.

Mr. Shand addressed the jury for the pursuer.

The Lord Advocate next addressed the jury for the defender.

After which Lord Mure summed up, and the jury retired, and, after an absence of an hour and-a-half, returned into Court at half-past six o'clock with an unanimous verdict for the pursuer—damages one farthing.

The counsel for the pursuer moved Lord Mure on Saturday, June 3, to grant the certificate under which the pursuer recovers against the defender, and the judgment by the Inner House. The counsel for the defender opposed the motion, and pleaded that, as the jury had awarded the very smallest possible amount of damages, (namely, one farthing), and as the case had really been determined on technical grounds, it was not a case in which the statutory certificate should be granted. It was also argued that it was the design of the statute to confine the certificate to actions in which vindication of character alone was sought, and to exclude actions where vindication of character and something more—*i.e.*, substantial damages—were asked. His Lordship decided in favour of the pursuer, and granted the certificate, which was in the following terms:—"Edinburgh, June 3, 1871.—I, the presiding Judge before whom the verdict was obtained in this case, certify that the action was brought for the vindication of character, and was, in my opinion, fit to be tried before the Court of Session.—DAVID MURE." The counsel for the defender have excepted and appealed on two points in Lord Mure's ruling and summing up—viz. as to his disallowing (1) the defender's plea of privilege in respect of the time and placed at which the words were spoken: (2) evidence of the nature and extent of the riot of November 18th, and of the pursuer's connection therewith. The Lord Ordinary's certificate entitles the pursuer to apply for expenses, but the question of granting them will be hereafter considered and decided by the First Division of the Court of Session.

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